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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Coronation Crowns Virtue

General Smuts' Peace Plea

Rulers Face Common Test

¶ **"Sirs, I here present** unto you King George, your undoubted King." Thus speaks the Archbishop of Canterbury in the age-old formula which introduces a new monarch to the British Empire, and presently from the angles of Westminster Abbey—figuratively, from the four corners of the earth—comes the response: "God save King George!" Thus the ceremonial scroll unrolls to its climax and a King is crowned.

¶ **The pageantry** of the occasion, the solemnities observed, the deep moving sentiments of British subjects, the revival of ancient lore and incidents of long, historic years, combine to produce a stirring and impressive spectacle, and—more subtly though no less tangibly—to weave a spell among the Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world, binding them together—at least in sentiment—by strands of common ethics, common loyalty to principles, devotion to those essentials of Christian culture which have served a great people well, in the welding of a great Empire.

¶ **A King is crowned**—and a kingdom shares in the anointing. It may be possible to remark that the coronation has been made the occasion of much tradesmanship, much mercantile maneuvering, much of that type of empire salesmanship to which Edward VIII devoted so many unselfish years, but it may also be said that the Coronation once more exemplifies those strong bonds of unity which have distinguished peoples of British background throughout the years. It is a great show. Probably no people on earth know better how to stage such an exhibition so effectively, so convincingly and with such restraint.

¶ **As people in other nations** gather round their loudspeakers to listen to the proceedings abroad; as visitors to London from the world's far corners throng the streets and participate in the wild applause which accompanies the passing pageant; as the world, in short, turns its eyes Britainward with many degrees of admiration in its collective glances, there remains little doubt that this is Great Britain's day.

¶ **The day is not great,** however, because a very nice young man and his very excellent wife have become a king and queen. Kings and queens have not made the British Empire. It's the other way about. The British Empire has been blessed by splendid monarchs and embarrassed by unworthy ones, but the Union Jack flies on and draws admiration, if not affection, in the world's great ports because behind it stands that stable, calm, substantial quality of thinking associated with the Anglo-Saxon mentality. While representatives of the British Empire exemplify those qualities of thought which deserve the world's respect, the world will stand at respectful attention whenever the British people stage a spectacle—whether that spectacle involves king or commoner.

¶ **Gen. Jan Christian Smuts** takes the occasion of the coronation to remind President Roosevelt of his opportunity to further world peace. In his coronation day speech at Cape Town, the South African Minister of Justice remarks that no mortal man ever had greater opportunity and no country could be in a finer position to help forward the cause of world peace than President Roosevelt and the United States of America.

¶ **While the impression** most prevalent in the United States today is in favor of setting the republic's own house in order before trying to adjust world difficulties, General Smuts' reminder may serve to further emphasize the fact that isolated peace is difficult to obtain without sacrifice of prestige. Eventually, most thinkers agree, the essential interdependence of nations will become so marked that it will be recognized that what threatens one nation, threatens all. Future conflicts, in the final analysis, are more likely to be between states of thought than between political entities. The present, therefore, is seized by peaceward thinkers as a time to disqualify armaments in the settling of mental differences.

¶ **As President Roosevelt** rests at the home of his son in Texas before embarking for Washington, Congress returns to business by taking up the issue of state versus federal relief. In a new burst of partisan vitality, the Republican minority offers a specific alternative of decentralized relief. While it is unlikely that the proposal will receive majority support, it serves as a rallying point for elements in Congress opposed to the seeming administrative extravagance. Thus, while George VI dons the crown, President Roosevelt returns to Washington to don the New Deal gauntlet. Both men face great responsibilities, for both men stand at the apex of democracy at a time when dictatorship offers not only threats but inducements. It is a time calling for kingly virtues.

G.O.P. Forces Relief Issue In Congress

Would Have States Set Up Board to Handle Federal Allocations

New Deal Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12 — The clear-cut issue of state versus federal administration of relief has now been raised in Congress.

Led by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, in the Senate and Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York, in the House, the Republican minority has offered the nation a specific alternative of decentralized relief to the present New Deal $1,500,000,000 work project program.

The maneuver was made after two presidential recommendations were defeated on preliminary tests in the House in a wave of economy sentiment. The House voted 224-34 not to make the CCC camps permanent, as asked by the President; and an Appropriations Subcommittee voted 5 to 4 to cut the work relief bill by $500,000,000.

Neither of these decisions is necessarily final, but they illustrate growing restiveness in Congress, the desire for a balanced budget, and the difficulties facing Mr. Roosevelt on his return to Washington Friday.

CCC for Only Two Years

The House's action yesterday was made definitive today by passage of the bill continuing the CCC for only two years. The bill reduces Director Fechner's salary from $12,000 to $10,000 a year, fixes pay of enrollees at $30 a month with a 10 per cent differential for so-called "leaders" on the corps. The House also rejected a provision requiring civil service status for civilian employees in the corps, by 232 votes to 146.

The Senate Appropriations Committee pressed on with the economy drive by cutting $60,000,000 from the $500,000,000 asked for the soil conservation program. The cut brings the total down to the amount the Department of Agriculture is obligated to pay farmers. The agricultural appropriation bill, as originally passed in the House, called for $628,000,000.

On the floor of the Senate, the fight over the proposed TVA dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., waxed strong again, with Senator Bennet C. Clark (D) of Missouri urging that the proposal be held up, while Senators George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska and Senators Lewis Schwellenbach (D) of Washington, Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama and Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee fought for the dam.

This was the highlight among half a dozen major developments which filled Congress yesterday with some of the liveliest debate heard in weeks and which wound up with the Administration making difficult but dogged progress in the enactment of its own huge relief appropriation for the next fiscal year.

Provides Rallying Point

The Vandenberg-Bacon proposal revives the Republican program offered prior to the presidential election, and though foredoomed to present failure, it offers a talking and rallying point expected to play a prominent part in molding public sentiment.

It would set up a new bi-partisan federal relief board to allocate relief funds to states; would require state contributions of 25 cents on each dollar spent in relief; would

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Consecrated to Rule Over British Empire

Wide World

Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth — **Gilded Coach of State** — **His Majesty King George VI**

In the Above Portraits the King Is Wearing the Imperial State Crown and the Purple Velvet Robe of State, the Queen Is Wearing a Crown Containing the Famous Koh-i-Noor Diamond, Her Cloak Being of Purple Velvet, With Gold Embroideries. These Are the Robes Worn by the King and Queen During the Ride Through the Streets After the Coronation Ceremony. Below Is the State Coach, Drawn by Eight Greys, in Which the Royal Couple Ride to the Abbey and Back, Seen at Rehearsal

Women Granted Membership In N.Y. Bar Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—For the first time in the 68 years of its existence, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York today has flung its portals wide for the reception of women members. The action of the body, one of the most important associations of lawyers in the United States, followed a 12-year campaign to make women eligible for membership, which might be done either by constitutional amendment requiring a two-thirds vote, or by resolution of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Arms Race—and What Next? Democratic Ring to Enforce Peace Urged by British Savant

After Rearmament—What?

Third of Six Articles

By Prof. C. K. Webster

Chair of International History, London School of Economics

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The increase in armaments has already profoundly affected the economic life of the world, the physical condition of millions of its inhabitants and the moral outlook of a whole generation.

It is idle to think that this vast process into which not only statesmen, parliaments and bureaucracies are throwing their utmost energy but which is already affecting in one way or another the inhabitants of the humblest homes, can be suddenly reversed or brought to a full stop by some form of incantation or mutual expression of good will. The same phenomenon in a milder form existed in the eighteen-sixties and in the early nineteen-hundreds. In each case there were attempts to stop the competition which all thinking people saw was bound to end in great wars.

In 1863 Napoleon III proposed a great congress to alter the map of Europe and limit and reduce armaments. In 1907 Theodore Roosevelt forced the second Hague Conference into existence to attempt to control and limit weapons of warfare. Neither effort produced much effect and after an interval the first was followed by the wars of 1864-1870 in Europe and the second by the World War itself.

Lloyd George Did It

The remedies which were proposed were too elaborate. So today. The armaments race springs from causes deep-rooted in the history and nature of man. It must be replaced by others as strong and vital as itself if it is to be overcome. For example in many countries children and young people are now being trained physically and morally with the objective of taking part in war. Some form of co-operation and discipline is a necessity in those countries which have long been used to such training.

Mr. David Lloyd George almost singlehanded abolished conscription in Germany in 1919 from the best of motives. But he thus helped to create the conditions which made the National Socialist regime a possibility and brought into being a

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Democracy Seen In Feudal Garb At Procession

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—Pomp and pageantry of the days when kings were autocrats colored the gray stones of London's most famous street today as the golden coach carried King George and Queen Elizabeth to Westminster Abbey for their service of dedication in the cause of democracy.

Cheering crowds in their everyday dress made fitting contrast to the medieval setting as their monarch and his consort drove along the route in their ermine robes, preceded by a long line of lifeguards

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Economics in the News

Employment Crosses 'Par'—Latest Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics Shows Figure Back to 1923-1925 Average—Still Rising

By H. B. E.

For the first time since 1929 the index of factory employment has broken through the 100 mark. The figure 100 is an arbitrary figure for an average. In this case it stands for the average state of employment during the 1923-1925 period. Thus there is as much employment in America today as there was in 1923-1925.

At one time in the depression, America's hopes and aspirations were limited to a return of 1923-1925 or 1926 conditions. If only we could recapture those conditions, we would be content! It is true that wistfully we looked back to the peaks in 1929; but they seemed gone beyond recall, and we hesitated to "tempt the fates" by putting our wistfulness on paper. Now we can recall 1929 with much more confidence. For not only have the averages been passed, but many economic indexes are again abreast of 1929 conditions. The one for employment is no exception. The latest employment figure is 101 per cent of the 1923-1925 average, and it may be compared with: 102 in March, 1929; 102 in May, 1929; 99 in November, 1929; and 95 in December, 1929. The average for the entire year was 105, a figure that is now within reach.

There is something non-human about indexes. For those who prefer human data Secretary Perkins's accompanying comment will be more illuminating. In non-agricultural pursuits, according to the Secretary, 34,138,000 persons were employed in March this year, as compared to 34,377,000 in March, 1929. In other words, another 239,000 persons added to factory pay rolls would bring the employment figure back to the March, 1929, status.

Why, then, is there so much unemployment? Personally, I have always thought and said that the estimates for unemployment are exaggerated. I was glad, therefore, to see Senator Vandenberg come to the same conclusion. But, of course, there is no comparability between employment conditions in 1937 and in 1929 on the one side and on the other side between unemployment conditions in 1937 and 1929.

The factor that makes them incomparable is the increase in population. More than 4,000,000 have been added to the potential working population since 1929. Such a figure must head the unemployment total. To be added to it are the figures for the unemployed in 1929, which Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve System, puts at 2,000,000, and the 250,000 by which non-agricultural employment falls short of the 1929 figure. Finally, agricultural unemployment, for various reasons, has become a reality for statisticians as well as relief officials, and this is a modern phenomenon. It would therefore seem that there must be at least 8,000,000 unemployed.

But all figures are "guesstimates." The facts are still a will-o'-the-wisp, though Congress seems to be waking up to the need of a census, judging from a bill that has been introduced providing for such a project, and the support that it has evoked. The lack of figures is glaringly pointed by the existence of social security data. These are to be kept up to date, of course; consequently, once a census of unemployment has been taken, the Social Security Board's data would dispense with a new census for many years to come.

Meantime, the progressive rate of re-employment is heartening. For many months I have been watching the parallel columns of industrial production and factory employment. Since December something very significant has happened. While production has been slipping, employment has been increasing.

It may be recalled that the President himself once called attention to precisely the opposite phenomenon: production was increasing while employment remained stationary. He called the phenomenon a "paradox." The explanation, however, was quite simple; part-time men were being put on full time, thus increasing production without making any difference to re-employment.

What is the explanation of the inverse post-December record of production and employment? I cannot say. But in continuing to re-employ, even though production has been dropping, business men seem to be responding to the President's January invitation to make a bridge between the relief rolls and the pay rolls.

The question in many minds is: Is the Government itself doing its share of the bridging?

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George VI Crowned Ruler of Empire As Millions Cheer

Imposing Ceremony in Westminster Abbey Attended by Notables From Every Land and All British Dominions

World Gets Inside View of Event By Network of Radio Broadcasts

Gaily Decorated Streets of London Resound to Acclaim of New Monarch; Lowering Skies Fail to Damp Good Cheer of Waiting Throngs

By Walter W. Cunningham

European Editorial Manager, The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—On the stage of Westminster Abbey a great drama of history was enacted today, when George the Sixth and Queen Elizabeth were crowned with ceremonial handed down through hundreds of years. Before 7500 representatives of the nation and the Empire, the Royal pair knelt and pledged themselves to render lifelong service to their people.

The scene was deeply impressive. Its effect was heightened by the background of sculptured walls and soaring arches and by the music of organ, choir and orchestra which blended melodious interludes in a ceremony enriched by tradition.

Streets Thronged

Outside the streets were thronged. More than a million people (possibly 3,000,000) lined the route of the procession, many having spent the night in the open.

Among the first to see the newly crowned couple were 37,000 children from schools aided or maintained by the London County Council. These people, seated on Victoria Embankment, cheered in a babel of unrestrained delight the colorful pageant as it passed.

Ships of the river were gay with flags. Buildings were a blaze of color.

First of Its Kind

The coronation marked a new era in human progress. For it was the first time that details of such a ceremony were carried by radio to the four corners of the globe. Thus the native in the jungle, the sailor at sea, the family by the fireside were enabled to follow the events almost as well as those on the spot. And in the latest devices for plain and color photography, and for films, invention played its part in a spectacular event which forms one of the invisible strands in empire.

In a blaze of brilliant color, the crown was brought to the fore—a symbol of the commonwealth of nations and an emblem of unity—and the day on which it was placed on the head of the King was dedicated to the new order which has emerged from the storms of time.

The World Looks On

Virtually every seat in the Abbey was occupied. The gorgeous robes, sparkling with jewels, the colorful attire of princes and princesses and peers and peeresses, gave richness and luster to the settings within those gray old walls that have witnessed the crowning of kings since the days of William the Conqueror.

As I sat in the triforium and looked down on the stage covered with carpets the color of gold, fancies came crowding in upon me. I saw an empire clustering around the throne—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, and the colonies—and near by the friendly nations of the world gathered in honor of the King and his consort.

All Represented

Each Dominion was represented by its Premier, each nation outside of the Commonwealth by prince, princess, diplomatist or a high dignitary of the land.

The limelight was turned upon Saint Edward's Chair with its stone of destiny, the Chairs of Estate and the crimson thrones where the traditional rites and ceremonial were performed — the recognition, the oath, the anointing, the investiture, the crowning, the enthroning and the homage. Each step in the ceremony had a meaning of its own.

The King in a crimson robe and later in a shimmering mantle of gold went through the age-old forms which symbolize the continuity of the Crown, while the fact of the Queen occupying a throne by his side was illustrative of the fact that the monarchy, like the nation, has its roots in the family.

The royal procession formed outside the west door of the Abbey.

The Beginning

The long ceremony began when with slow and stately step the colorful procession advanced from the West door, and was greeted by a full choir of 400 voices, under Dr. Ernest Bullock, organist of Westminster Abbey, singing Parry's "I was glad when they said unto me, We will go into the House of the Lord."

The anthem included the acclamation by the King's scholars of ancient Westminster School, of which Elizabeth in the sixteenth century was chief benefactress:

Vivat regina Elizabetha!
Vivat rex Georgius!
(Hail Queen Elizabeth!)
(Hail King George!)

And thus the Coronation began.

The procession passed through the Nave, the King, in a crimson

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Empire Fetes Share Glamour Of Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—Peoples in the British Commonwealth of Nations overseas are taking a remote, but not on that account a less warmhearted part in the Coronation celebrations.

Today is a public holiday in every imperial center from New Foundland to India and from Wellington to Cape Town.

Everywhere streets are beflagged and illuminations and fireworks have been arranged. Australia and New Zealand, owing to their positions in longitude, began the day while London was still asleep.

Thanksgiving Service

Among the first celebrations was a thanksgiving service in Saint Andrew's Cathedral, Sydney, New South Wales, a city where 40,000 school children are being entertained by the local authorities.

Loyal addresses were yesterday handed to King George VI at Buckingham Palace, London, by the Prime Ministers or other accredited representatives from all parts of the Empire, a personal reply being given in each case.

Meanwhile congratulatory cables have appeared today in the London press from localities as far apart from one another as Ottawa, Auckland, Canberra, Sydney, Melbourne, Cape Town, Salisbury (Southern Rhodesia) Shanghai, Hong Kong, Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Jerusalem, Khartoum and Sierra-Leone, also from numerous foreign centers by no means confined to those where any considerable British element exists.

Picturesque Events

These messages describe many picturesque happenings designed to make memorable this great occasion.

In New Zealand for weeks a loyal address organized by the Girl Guides has been traveling, in some cases by airplane, others by canoes paddled by Maoris, collecting signatures from the mayors of all towns.

In Canada a beacon chain extends from coast to coast. In Ceylon a procession of elephants and Singalese masked dancers has been included in the pageants.

World Listens In to Coronation

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—It was a great broadcast, the first air recital of the coronation of a King and Queen of the British Empire.

How many heard it, no one can say. Hundreds of millions seemed a conservative estimate. The possible American audience was figured at 75,000,000.

Trans-Atlantic reception approached ideal, making clearly audible everything that took place in Westminster Abbey, and the descriptions of the procession which followed.

Plenty of listeners got out of bed early to be at their loudspeakers when the transmission from London, via the three American networks, NBC, CBS and MBS, and the Canadian broadcasting chain, got under way at 4 a. m. (E. S. T.).

Some even stayed up all night so they wouldn't miss anything. Such were two sailors, Jerry Harrison and Allie Kenworthy, of the steamer Santa Inez, just in from Valparaiso, who arrived at Radio City around midnight to await the start.

On the Pacific coast, where the time was 1 a. m., stations just kept right on broadcasting from Tuesday into Wednesday.

All-night restaurants in Chicago were filled with listeners.

In New York, taxicabs parked along Broadway and other down town streets each had its own cluster of sidewalk guests to hear what its automobile receiver was reproducing.

Altogether something like 270 stations in the United States were hooked on the three networks, which obtained their signals by short wave after they had been originated by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

It was rated as the most extensive hook-up ever attempted in broadcasting, numerous other countries besides the United States and Canada relaying the program.

Also, the program was the longest on record, approximately six hours with little or no interruption.

As was the case in most trans-Atlantic pick-ups, speaking voices, particularly those of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the various commentators, were somewhat more distinctly heard than the music and song.

Smuts Calls U. S. To Join British In Peace Move

CAPE TOWN, May 12 (AP)—Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, Minister of Justice, in a Coronation Day speech appealed to President Roosevelt today to take the lead in co-operating with Great Britain to insure world peace.

"To no mortal man," he said, "was so great an opportunity come in our day. No country is in a finer position to help forward the greatest of human causes—the cause of world peace and united peace—than the United States of America. . . .

"The British Commonwealth of Nations will give the fullest support to any sincere move toward peace and the reopening of ordinary channels of peaceful intercourse among the nations of the world."

Liberty Bell Is Tapped But With Rubber Gavel

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (AP)—Surrounded by men in powdered wigs and colonial coats, Mayor S. Davis Wilson tapped the Liberty Bell with a rubber gavel. But it was only a dress rehearsal for newsreel camera men. The formal opening of the Constitution Sesquicentennial is Friday.

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Court Issue Appears Nearing a Crisis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—The Supreme Court issue shows every indication of fast approaching a crisis.

Less than a week from now the 18-man Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to vote on the Roosevelt court enlargement proposal, with every prospect of modification, revision and perhaps defeat.

Opponents of the President's plan, meanwhile, found high encouragement in the results of a Pennsylvania election yesterday where Richard M. Simpson (R) won a sweeping victory in the 18th district. Mr. Simpson campaigned solely on the Supreme Court issue, declaring Roosevelt's success would "undermine the very foundations of constitutional government." Mr. Simpson received approximately 76 per cent of the votes for the vacant seat, which was a substantial increase from the 52 per cent by the Republican incumbent in the presidential election.

President Roosevelt, en route back to Washington, will be met here by urgent pleas of political advisers to modify his program.

At the same time Ambassador William E. Dodd at Berlin, former University of Chicago professor, has roused the bristling backs of anti-Administration senators by his remarkable letter urging the President's plan to avert dangers of "dictatorship."

Overnight, Senator Henrik Shipstead (F-L) of Minnesota announced that he would not favor the President's plan unless presented with "more convincing arguments" than heretofore vouchsafed.

Expect President to Trade

And Ernest Lundeen (F-L) from the same state, hitherto counted by even opponents of the President's plan as numbered against them, has stated that he would not support a proposal for increasing the court by more than two, as against the Administration's request for six new judges.

All these matters, save the Dodd letter, might be interpreted as straws pointing to an administration defeat. The fact is, however, that most observers have already discounted the extreme demand for six new judges in the original White House program, and believe that when the time comes for the inevitable political horse-trade, Mr. Roosevelt will be quite satisfied with a smaller number of judges and with other substantial modifications.

For those honestly interested in how the court fight is going, the present Washington news is apt to be superficially deceptive. Many senators are announcing "opposition" to the President's plan, and their words are widely heralded, but these same senators, like Senator Lundeen, are found on examination to be prepared to go with the President a considerable part of the way; if not in the addition of six judges, then of two.

The fact is that the President has probably put forth his extreme bargaining demand at the outset, and will be satisfied with anything that gives him a secure court majority. It is in this light that the now expected defeat of the President's original demand in the Senate Judiciary Committtee when they vote May 18 must be regarded.

The committee will probably set about finding a "compromise" proposal, and is thought likely to report out a revised plan wholly unpalatable to Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and other opponents of "court-packing."

Dodd Letter a Stimulant

The Dodd letter has whetted the dispute by bringing in personalities and reviving strong passions. A review of the text of the letter shows it is a student's unconventional and rather dubious interpretation of American history, in which the widely quoted sensational feature of a "billionaire dictator" is only a minor part. It is the thesis of Dr. Dodd that the majority will of the Democracy has again and again been thwarted—by the "Borah group" in their fight against Wilson's World Court; by southern property owners in their fight against Jefferson's attempt to gradually liberate the slaves; by other property interests, entrenched in the courts, against other Presidents.

Dr. Dodd, with a sincerity which has aparently caused him to liberate his letter on his own account, after Senators who received it pigeonholed it, has taken a course likely to bring quick retort from Senator Borah, while it may embarrass his position in Germany, which is a bad place from which to denounce dictatorial "powers like those exercised in Europe."

Meanwhile, Washington is jocularly trying to guess who the near-billionaire is whom Dr. Dodd says his personal friends have told him is "ready to support such a program (of American dictatorship) and of course, control it."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota proposes an investigation to divulge the man's name; Senator William H. King (D) of Utah urges Dr. Dodd be recalled; Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia and Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio, to whom copies of the original leter were sent, pooh-pooh the dictatorship charge.

Rehabilitation Aim Of Pennsylvania's Industrial School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., May 12—Pennsylvania's juvenile offenders will be surrounded by an atmosphere of rehabilitation and hope, instead of restraint and repression, when the new State Industrial School for Boys is completed near White Hill, in Cumberland County, southwest of Harrisburg. The new institution which will replace the high-walled reformatory at Huntingdon, Blair County, will be constructed by the State Authority at a cost of $2,750,000.

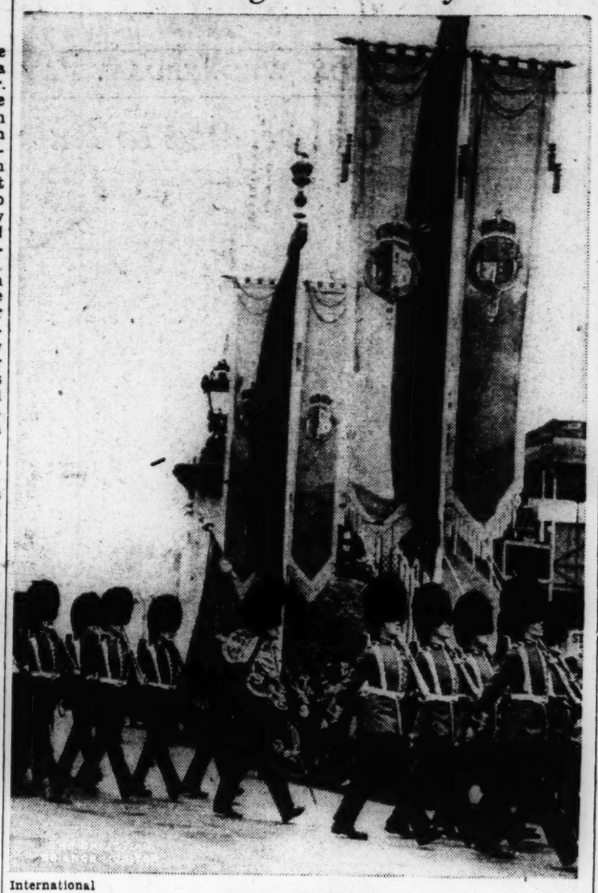
A group of a score of buildings will be erected on the 500-acre state-owned tract, according to preliminary plans.

The main building will have accommodations for at least 1200 boys and young men, and in a block of buildings will be the receiving office, hospital, quarantine and detention cells and detention dining room. Through this section of the institution the newcomer will gradually work on a graded program of treatment, eventually reaching the "honor building" and then discharge. All youths sent to the institution will be required to follow this order.

The "secure" block, as it is called, will provide quarters for 500 inmates. Good conduct will mean entrance to buildings where less restriction will prevail. Graduation from the "secure" section of the school will send students to one of the six dormitory cottages. A total of 900 rooms, 150 in each cottage, will be provided in the half dozen individual buildings.

The ground on which the school is to be situated will provide, beside the industrial phase of vocational work, ample room for farming.

In Flags and Finery



International

London Celebrates
Typical Scene in Coronation Days

Grenadier guardsmen in full parade dress as they marched to Buckingham Palace for the presentation of their new colors at the hands of the King. One of the many colorful incidents of the past few days.

Cheering Crowds Line Route

(Continued From Page 1)

in cuirasses of burnished steel, Colonials in khaki, turbaned Indians, lancers with pennants, artillery with gleaming guns.

Cheers for Couple

As the procession moved slowly forward, bluejackets lining each sidewalk came to a royal salute, section by section, while the crowd behind cheered and cheered again—cheers partly of good will toward the man and woman who symbolized family and democratic virtues so dear to Britain's heart, and partly of thankfulness for the strength and tenacity of these same virtues in the British Commonwealth.

Progress Down to Whitehall

The fact that above the rear wheels of the royal coach are two tritons, each carrying a bundle of fasces, served to emphasize the essentially democratic nature of the tradition which underlies the historical trappings of the day's ceremonial.

Another Coach

The proceedings began with the stately progress down Whitehall of another gilded symbol of democracy—the Speaker's coach, in which sat the Speaker himself, who holds sway in a chamber wherein even the King never sets foot. And the Lord Mayor of London, whose permission the King has to obtain before he can visit the city of London.

After the interval of an hour foreign notabilities filed past in luxurious automobiles, headed by Prince Chichibu of Japan, as representative of an Emperor. After the Prince there followed a number of sons and daughters of kings—etiquette does not permit other crowned heads to attend the coronation—and an imposing array of foreign statesmen and other notabilities.

Prince Chichibu gained a special cheer. So did Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and the Crown Prince of Sweden. Cheers would have been louder if the cars had not been closed and if the crowd had been able to recognize who was inside.

Line of Premiers

Another interval and then came Prime Minister Baldwin, followed by Dominion premiers and colonial rulers. Here again Democracy was in evidence, for none of the prime ministers had troops as escort. Each was accompanied merely by four mounted policemen—armed with carbines in the case of the Dominions, and unarmed in the case of Mr. Baldwin. This was a feature of the procession which particularly struck continental spectators, as did also the fact that all troops and police lining the route had their backs to the crowd showing thereby that they were there not to watch for trouble but to do honor to a great occasion.

Another interval and then three more coaches, the front one carrying the two royal princesses, the second the Duchesses of Gloucester and Kent, and a third the veteran Duke of Connaught, each of whom was received with a volley of cheering. The crowds' welcome was even warmer when Queen Mary's procession came by shortly afterward.

The Royal Party

After Queen Mary came the final pageant of color. First, detachments of mounted regiments went by at a walk headed by the Yeomanry and the Honorable Artillery Company—volunteer members of the most ancient of all British regiments. After these came the King's Indian orderly officers in resplendent uniforms; then admirals in blue and gold and mounted on unaccustomed horses, Field Marshals in scarlet and gold, Air Marshals in their distinctive blue, and other distinguished members of the fighting forces of Britain overseas.

Finally the royal coach came in sight followed by the royal dukes and the royal standard. The cheering grew in intensity as it crept slowly, insistently from Trafalgar Square along Whitehall down into the Parliament streets, until finally it died away into distance around Westminster Abbey. And the first stage of the coronation ceremonial was over.

Circuitous Route Home

The return of the procession followed after the ceremony in the Abbey.

It took a circuitous route by the banks of the Thames and threaded its way through crowded streets to Trafalgar Square and thence via Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly Circus and Regent Street to Oxford Circus. There it turned along Oxford Street to the Marble Arch and thence to Hyde Park corner and Constitution Hill, terminating at Buckingham Palace.

All the way the procession was cheered to the echo. This cheering began immediately outside the Abbey, where crowds in the stands also joined in the singing of the final national anthem.

Bells in all church towers rang in joyful peals. In the midst of the shouting, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose smiled as they emerged from the Abbey, followed by their grandmother, Queen Mary.

Queen Elizabeth, from her coach, looked at the sky and spoke to her sister about the clouds. The weather was not unkind in the morning, but it grew less favorable as the day advanced, some of the latter part of the return procession experiencing heavy rain. But this did not dampen the ardor of the crowds, who stuck to their places on the sidewalks despite the downpour for which the bulk of the people were unprepared.

Humane Medals for Two

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (AP)—The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals awarded medals to two men for saving Dusty, a kitten, and Prince, a poodle. Orville Beers, an electrician, rescued Dusty from the top of a telephone pole. John McAleer, a fireman, found Prince in a snowdrift.

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King's Reply to Addresses Of Loyalty From Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—In his reply to the loyalty addresses of the representatives of Britain's overseas dominions, King George VI made touching reference to his late father when he said:

"Only two years ago, at a gathering like this, my dear father received his Prime Ministers and others representing the overseas Empire and India.

"That was his Silver Jubilee—a time when the peoples of our empire united to acknowledge with boundless generosity the achievements of his great reign.

"In moving words my father spoke of 'welcoming you home.' He has since gone from us, and it has pleased God to call me to the head of this great family."

Referring then to his own rule, he said:

"Today I stand on the threshold of a new life.

"Heavy are the responsibilities that have so suddenly and unexpectedly come upon me—but it gives me courage to know that I can count on your unfailing help and affection.

"For my part, I shall do my utmost to carry on my father's work for the welfare of our great Empire."

The King also referred to former visits which he and his Queen had made to the overseas dominions. Then he said with emphasis:

"Today the world is harrassed by perplexity and fear. In this ceremony of nations, linked by ties alike flexible and firm, we have inherited from our fathers a great tradition of liberty and service.

"I am confident that whatever life may bring us, we shall continue to work together to preserve this noble heritage, so that we may hand it on unimpaired to those that come after."

Bar

(Continued from Page 1)

interpretation, which required a mere majority.

A proposal to amend the Constitution to this end failed 12 years ago. The question, therefore, came before the association last night in the form of a resolution of interpretation in connection with the meaning of the organizers of the body when, in 1869, they used the pronoun "he" with respect to membership.

Admission Voted

After a 45-minute debate on whether the word "he" should have a broad, generic meaning rather than be narrowed to a limitation on the sex of members, it was decided the masculine pronoun had been used by the founders merely as a "lawyer-like" word, and it was voted to admit women members.

The resolution had strong support from many leaders of the bar. Among them was Henry W. Taft, formerly president of the body and of the New York County Lawyers' Association, who read a letter from the late Lord Birkenhead that in England women barristers were accepted on an equal professional standing with men and that under certain circumstances they might even become King's counselors. Mr. Taft also recalled that the County Lawyers' Association had 168 women members, of whom it was proud.

James Byrne, chancellor of the board of regents of the University of the State of New York, former president of the association and one-time fellow of the Harvard Corporation, also supported the resolution. Mr. Byrne, who is a veteran lawyer, recalled that when the association's constitution was adopted in 1869, there were no women lawyers.

Tax Exemption Angle

Abraham Benedict, another supporter of the resolution, declared they were not entitled to tax exemption on their $1,000,000 property as an educational institution so long as they barred half the eligible electorate from membership.

A proposal by Alfred A. Cook, chairman of the judiciary committee, that the resolution be laid aside until the forthcoming October meeting was voted down.

Clarence J. Shearn, retiring president of the association, in his annual report reviewed the work of the association against unethical practices involving lawyers serving known criminals. Disciplinary action had been taken where it was justified, he said, with the result that ambulance chasers and personal injury cases had been reduced.

Mr. Shearn also spoke of the efforts of the association against President Roosevelts proposal to enlarge the United States Supreme Court.

"The report of the committee on federal legislation, which analyzed and condemned the proposed legislation and which was overwhelmingly approved by the association at a special meeting called to consider it, has been given wide circulation and has received strong condemnation," he said.

Laid Before Senators

"A special committee formed to publicize and promote the views of the association on this great issue has functioned actively. It submitted a memorial to the judiciary committee of the Senate, which in form and substance was a credit to the association. For more than a month past, we have supplied a group of competent younger members of the association to attend in Washington, D. C. when needed for resolution work and briefing in conjunction with the committee of the American Bar Association."

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State under President Hoover, was elected president of the association to succeed Mr. Shearn

Geneva Group Plans Fruit Co-operatives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Recommendations aiming at increasing the consumption and quality of fruit were adopted by the International Committee for Inter-Co-operative Relations which held its twelfth session at the International Labor Office here in March.

The international committee, which co-ordinates the work of some 12 countries in which there are national committees, also adopted a series of recommendations aiming at the promotion both in the national and international fields of direct relations between co-operative selling organizations and consumers' co-operatives.

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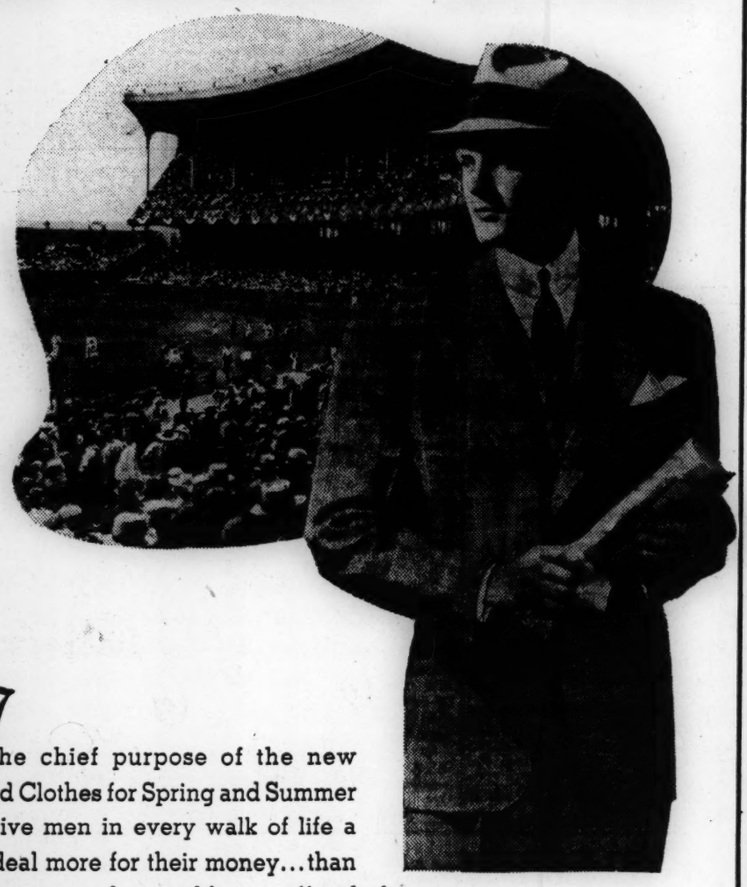

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Colorful Procession Sweeps Through Streets of London

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—Britain marshaled the ritual and splendor of an ancient history today in consecrating to the service of God and empire a new sovereign, King George VI.

An army of 32,500 soldiers, 25,000 police and more than 7000 first-aid workers took over the job of marshaling, controlling and protecting the throngs massed in the center of London.

The largest crowd London has known gathered along the six and one half mile route of the coronation procession.

Thousands waited all night in the streets to be sure of seeing the pageantry.

Thousands more left their beds long before dawn. From the provinces and the channel ports came hundreds of crowded trains to swell the multitude.

Policemen stood almost shoulder to shoulder behind troops who formed a lane from one end of the route to the other.

At 6 a. m. London time, (midnight E. S. T.) nobility in velvet and ermine and carrying coronets, began arriving at Westminster Abbey. Some came by boat on the Thames, landing at Westminster Pier.

Grandstands filled early, seatholders who paid up to $250 each, came by circuitous routes of the elaborate traffic control arrangements. Roofs and windows of buildings were crested with spectators.

At 9 a. m., 40,000 school children, all tagged like so many parcels, were shepherded into a special area along the embankment.

Palace Gates Opened

Before daybreak, the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey began to form.

Punctually at 8:40 a. m. the great gilded gates of Buckingham Palace swung open and the first of the day's processions moved toward Westminster Abbey.

Preceded by motorcycle police, a chain of royal limousines rolled slowly along the sanded roadway. In the cars were the less important members of the royal family and the Crown Princes and other representatives of the nations of the world.

The first glass coach, surmounted with a golden crown, carried the smiling, waving heir-presumptive to the throne, 11-year-old Princess Elizabeth, and her younger sister, Princess Margaret Rose. With them rode their aunt, the Princess Royal, and her elder son, the 14-year-old Viscount Lascelles.

In the second glass coach were the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Royal's younger son, Gerald Lascelles.

A state landau carried Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught and Princess Alice, the Countess of Athlone.

Queen Mother Cheered

A roar of cheering down the Mall signaled the departure of Queen Mother Mary from Marlborough House.

Her glass coach, in which she rode with her sister-in-law, Queen Maud of Norway, was followed by a single landau carrying her mistress of the robes and other members of her suite.

The ancient towers of historic Westminster were shrouded in mist and its gray bulk loomed sharply against the gloom of the overcast sky.

Within was a symphony of blue and gold silks and brocades patterned with crowns and royal insignia.

Wax candles, such as have glowed on like occasions for a thousand years, lit the scene. Golden spotlights were fixed on the Coronation theater with its throne chairs.

Even the great personages were prevented from approaching the coronation chair by temporary railings across the Abbey.

The American delegates with their aides were required to be in their places by 8:30 a. m. The same time limit was set for the arrival of Mr. J. P. Morgan, the New York financier, and Mr. Edward Harkness, the American financier and philanthropist, both personal guests of the King. They had seats in one of the choicest boxes in a section just in front and to the left of the coronaton chair.

King and Queen Start

The King and the Queen, in their own procession, moved from the palace at 10:30 a. m. amid the crowds' greatest cheer.

As the glittering cavalcade clattered past, thousands of handkerchiefs fluttered from the banked-up stands. Colors dipped in the road. Massed bands blared forth the national anthem.

Along the great triumphal mile of the Mall, where the rows of seats ran continuously along both sides of the spacious roadway, King George and Queen Elizabeth rode, smiling and bowing, in the gilded state coach first used by Queen Anne more than 200 years ago.

Eight horses—the famed Windsor grays—drew them on their way. Bearded Yeomen of the Guard, in crimson, gold and purple Tudor dress, trudged with pikes on their shoulders, beside the great wheels of the coach. An officer bearing the royal standard rode behind, astride his high-stepping horse.

Among the King's aides-de-camp, a brilliant group in multi-colored uniforms behind the coach, rode his younger brothers, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent, with the Earls of Harewood and Athlone and Lord Louis Mountbatten.

The Abbey bells pealed above the cheers as the cavalcade passed under Admiralty Arch and turned right from Trafalgar Square down the easy slope of Whitehall.

Spectators packed the narrow gulf of Downing Street almost to the door of No. 10.

The procession entered Parliament Square under a triumphal arch of banners.

Canopied stands of red and gray completely enclosed the center of the square. Others rose in serried banks around its outer edges.

Parliament members formed a somber, dark-clothed group in stands beneath the walls of Parliament.

The procession swung to the right again to pass along the north wall of the ancient Abbey and the cheering swept along in waves to the Abbey doors and reached the brilliant assembly inside.

From high on the rooftops near the Abbey door the watchers saw the gold coach of state, which was built when America was a colony, come into view around the stands of Parliament Square.

Gerard, Litvinoff, Grandi

Next to American Envoy Gerard in the Abbey sat Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs and Russian representative for the event.

Mr. Litvinoff, a former London tailor's helper, and Mr. Gerard wore exactly the same kind of court dress except that the American made a braver show with a broad band of crimson ribbon, four inches wide, stretched across his chest. It was Mr. Gerard's British decoration.

The two, in black and white evening clothes with knee breeches, talked frequently, but Mr. Litvinoff turned his attention more repeatedly to Count Dino Grandi, the Italian envoy who sat on his other side.

Count Grandi was a gorgeous figure in white stockings and white satin breeches, topped by a uniform coat of gold and crimson.

Ten seats away from Count Grandi sat Ato Ephrem Medhen, "representing His Majesty Emperor Haile Selassie" whose invitation sorely irritated Italian Premier Mussolini.

As the King's coach drew up to the door of the Abbey Annex, footmen lowered the steps, and the youthful Duke of Norfolk, as Earl Marshal of England, stepped out to receive their majesties. He conducted them into their robing rooms.

Queen Elizabeth wore a gown of ivory-tinted satin embroidered with gold lace sequins and diamonds under her cloak of white ermine.

Before her, the little princesses drew every eye as they entered the Abbey and walked gracefully to their miniature chairs on either side of their aunt, the Princess Royal.

When they were seated, neither the feet of Elizabeth nor Margaret Rose touched the floor. Elizabeth was grave and dignified but Margaret dangled her feet, completely at ease. Unconcerned with the great event, she stuck up her forefinger and smiled when she saw someone she knew.

As their grandmother, Queen Mary, entered, her regal figure blazing with diamonds, the little princesses stood erect beside their chairs and then, at a nod from the Princess Royal, flipped their little trains over their arms and scooted up the steps to the box where the Queen Mother took her seat.

Elizabeth, as was due her rank as heir-presumptive to the throne, sat next to her grandmother while Margaret Rose was on the other side of Elizabeth.

There was a brief interlude for the King and Queen to rest and refresh themselves before the procession back to Buckingham Palace, through densely thronged lanes of cheering subjects.

For the millions who had waited long hours for a glimpse of the pageant, bad luck and a drenching were in store.

Rain began falling almost the moment the King and Queen left the Abbey.

The procession slowed perceptibly as the marchers in the lead wheeled in a circle around the huge gray Victoria monument in front of the palace.

The newly crowned couple passed through the gates of Buckingham Palace and home.

Good Cheer at Royal Reception

Wide World Radio Photo

Stanley Baldwin British Prime Minister — **George VI** King and Emperor — **W. L. Mackenzie King** Canadian Prime Minister — **Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog** South African Prime Minister

The British Sovereign and the trio of notable statesmen are shown exchanging pleasantries after a luncheon at Buckingham Palace, at which the King and Queen Elizabeth were hosts to leading figures in the Empire.

In a ceremonial preceding the luncheon, Indian Potentates, heads of Cabinets and other dignitaries bowed low before the King-Emperor, giving assurance that the entire Empire was represented at the Coronation.

Coronation Oath

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Coronation oath, as administered to the King by the Archbishop of Canterbury, follows:

Archbishop—"Will you solemnly promise and swear to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, of your Possessions and the other Territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs?"

King—"I solemnly promise so to do."

Archbishop—"Will you to your power cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your judgments?"

King—"I will."

Archbishop—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the Laws of God and the true profession of the Gospels? Will you to the utmost of your power maintain in the United Kingdom the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law? And will you maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof as by law established in England? And will you preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England, and to the Churches there committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges, as by law do or shall appertain to them, or any of them?"

King—"All this I promise to do."

The King arising from his chair, assisted by the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Sword of State being carried before him, went to the Altar, and there being uncovered, made his solemn Oath in the sight of all the people, to observe the premisses: laying his right hand upon The Great Bible and saying these words:

"The things which I have here before promised, I will perform, and keep. So help me God."

Night-Watchers Line Streets Awaiting Coronation Pageant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 12—Those who watched the crowds in the streets at today's rich pageant of monarchy will remember above all the sincerity and restraint of the great throngs.

Although computed at 3,000,000, persons on the five-mile route have not proved difficult for the police. Thoughtfulness has been the order of the day—and night—both on the side of the man in the street and the man in authority.

There has been no room for sophistication among the crowds on route, yet there has been quiet dignity. They met 24 hours of discomfort in happy humor, to catch a short glimpse of the King who has pledged himself to their service.

Subdued Night Noises

At midnight, through the silence on Constitution Hill, near the palace, from which area the general public was barred, one could hear the mighty sounds of London's rejoicing. The strains of accordions, the chief instrument of coronation crowd music, rose up in mingled harmony with the singing of the crowds and the shouting of street hawkers. The night cried out with the noise of a great mass of people.

At midnight the route was already crowded. For 12 hours there had been a steady but easy flowing stream of spectators.

The first to take her stand on the kerbside is claimed to be Mrs. Mitchell Heggs of London, who put down her knapsack and put up her umbrella at Whitehall at 10 a. m. yesterday.

Heavy rain in the afternoon yesterday kept numbers away from the route, but as the sky cleared towards evening the streets rapidly filled.

It was noticeable that most of the early arrivals were women. In the Mall at 4:30 p. m. many sat on pavements against lampposts and standards. Some were wives keeping places for their husbands, still at work, and as the offices emptied many men hurried along the route searching for those who had promised to keep them places.

Throughout yesterday evening, there was heavy traffic of sightseers in the west end of London. Toward 10 p. m., sightseers and those waiting the morning's pageantry began to get mixed up. The police were particularly busy sorting traffic in Piccadilly Circus and Regent Street.

"It's like Armistice Night in 1918," one watcher declared, when he saw Piccadilly Circus at midnight with its throng of cars, each with two or three cheering passengers on the roof and its uneven army of yelling pedestrians.

Watching these sightseers were a number of early arrivals for the coronation procession who sat huddled uncomfortably on the kerbs covered with mackintoshes and newspapers.

Down in Trafalgar Square two jazz bands had taken their stands and couples danced to the latest tunes on the stone flags round Nelson's Column and the statues of Havelock and Napier. Police in a covered hut by the King Charles statue had a busy time controlling those already packed into the square.

Constable Furnishes Laugh

The biggest laugh of the evening came when a loudspeaker-policeman announced, "Nobody will be allowed to stand." It was soon revealed that the microphone was temporarily broken off and the idea was that watchers only would not be allowed to stand on the lions around Nelson's Column or in the surroundings of King Charles "island."

In the Mall, midnight crowds were six deep. Some read their newspapers under the yellow lights; some slept curled up on newspapers; some danced; some sang; some talked and some just sat. Many women and children were in this gigantic crowd.

The refreshment men who co-opted for the night on a 20 per cent commission basis did a roaring trade. In front of the palace, the crowd which jammed the streets was cleared in a few minutes by magnificent police work. This space was not available for the standing public, only for seatholders. The clearing of that space by 100 police was admired by one special constable who declared, "These regulars know their stuff. I have never seen anything like it."

Some men and women were left sitting on the pavements near the palace, however. These turned out to be seatholders who had arrived too early and could not get into stands.

Near 1 a. m. a thick fog descended on London, reducing visibility to 15 yards in some places. The traffic tangle caused the police some anxiety. The fog began to clear with the coming of the invisible sunrise. Four o'clock saw traffic walkers streaming into the coronation area through a white mist. Although some seatholders had been in place since 10 the previous evening, it was about this time that the stands began to fill. By 6:30 a. m. most of the stands were completely full.

In Hyde Park, several early arrivals decided to make use of trees as natural grandstands. The branches being about 20 feet off the ground they lassoed trees and climbed the ropes. One man who came early pinned a note on a tree—"to all whom it may concern—this tree is reserved." He then went away to sleep until 7. His tree was kept for him. But unhappily for him the police were urging climbers down when he returned, in case they fell on the heads of the crowds beneath.

The police began closing barriers especially erected for the occasion round the route at 8 a. m. The purpose of the barriers was to avert overcrowding at certain points. Would-be watchers had to move along to still open streets to get into the route. Each street barrier was kept in touch with police headquarters by radio.

Policemen, it is generally acknowledged, handled the crowds extremely well. The personal experience of this correspondent showed that until at least 8 in the morning the police had little to do, so orderly were the crowds. But what the police did was done with efficiency.

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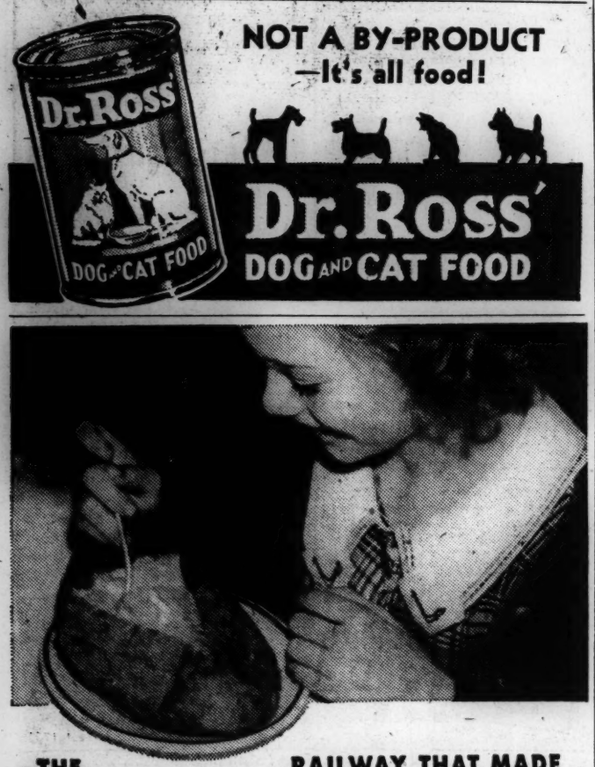

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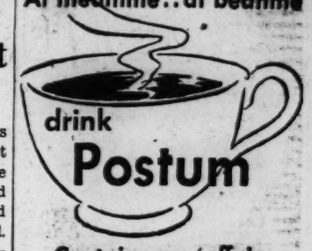

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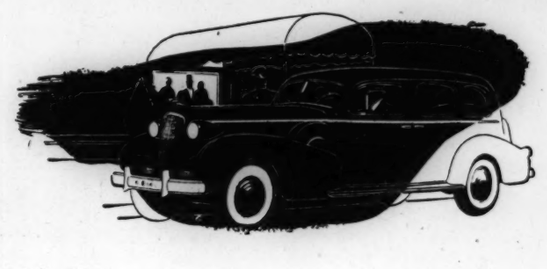

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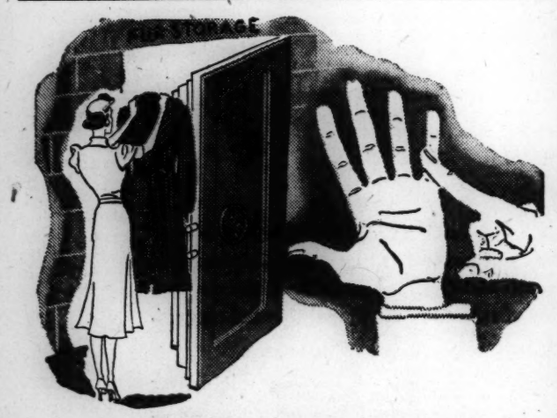

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U. S. Aids Dirigible Progress With Helium Offer

Nation holds practical monopoly on product first known as 'asbestos gas' and vital to safe operation of dirigibles on account of its nonexplosive quality.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEXTER, Kan., May 12—Citizens of Dexter where the earliest helium wells were discovered are telling one another today that regardless of where the spark came from that fired the dirigible Hindenburg last week, the fact remains that if helium gas had been used instead of hydrogen, Germany's dirigible still would be aloft.

The world's supply of helium at present comes from privately owned concerns in Dexter and Fort Worth, Texas, and from the government plant near Amarillo, Texas. In addition there are potential supplies in Colorado and Idaho as well as in Ontario and Alberta Provinces, Canada. The value of this gas in military operations is tremendous, so the news America is willing to share its supply with Germany at cost or slightly above, even though that nation is pioneering in lighter-than-air craft, comes as a distinct concession to the progress of aviation.

Hydrogen Is Lightest

Hydrogen as the lightest of all gases, odorless, tasteless and colorless, is first on the chemist's atomic scale. Number two is helium, slightly heavier, but yet lighter than air and likewise odorless, tasteless and invisible. While both are similar in many respects, they are highly dissimilar in one important feature. Hydrogen is an active gas, combining with oxygen in the presence of fire to form water, reacting so speedily that "explosion" takes place. Helium, on the other hand, is "inert," inactive, one of the "noble" gases. It will not burn. But while hydrogen is cheap and fairly easy to obtain, helium is expensive and America has a natural monopoly on the world's supply.

To fill the Hindenburg with helium, the only safe gas for lighter-than-air traffic, would have cost Germany some $547,000 at the present world market price of $75 a thousand cubic feet, while a filling with hydrogen costs but $15,000.

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Where Helium Is Produced

Upper—Former United States Helium Plant at Fort Worth, Texas
Lower—Interior of Helium Plant, Showing Part of the Intricate Mechanism Necessary to Reduce Temperature of the Gas to 317 Degrees Below Zero Fahrenheit

The price difference rendered use of the safe gas impracticable, if this form of air travel was to be commercially profitable. It is almost too high a figure for meteorologists to pay for use in their stratosphere sounding balloons, almost too much for use in the giant circus parade balloons that tower over the heads of marchers—but there are laws forbidding or limiting the use of hydrogen.

Well of "Asbestos Gas"

Dexter residents know all about helium. Back in 1903 a group of Kansans were drilling a well in search of oil, when with a terrific roar that could be heard for miles, she "blew in" as a gas well. Workmen capped her over and a celebration was arranged at which the gas was to be uncorked and lighted. Speeches were made and a torch applied—but nothing happened. Several attempts were made to fire the well, but each time the torch was blown out. For a long time afterward Dexter was the target for ridicule because of the well that gave off "asbestos gas."

Helium was discovered in 1868—not on earth by rock-boring geologists or petrologists, but by star-gazing astronomers who found it on the sun. Its name is derived from the Greek word for sun. Not until 1894 did spectroscopists find it likewise present in the earth's atmosphere.

Samples of "asbestos gas" were sent to chemists at the University of Kansas where analysis disclosed an unusually large amount of helium present, a gas for which no use was known at that time. During the World War, however, helium rose to prominence as a possible substitute for dangerous hydrogen. English bullets piercing a German Zeppelin failed to send it down in flames, which signified to the British that some new source of helium had been discovered and utilized. Consequently, investigations were carried on in Canadian natural gas regions in the attempt to obtain enough helium for war use.

Texas Plant Built

Meanwhile the helium-bearing gases of Kansas had indicated that the United States possessed helium, but little or nothing was done with it until America entered the war. At Fort Worth, a large plant for its extraction from natural gas was built in 1925, capable of turning out about 1,000,000 cubic feet of 93 per cent purity a month. This plant later was sold and operations were moved to the cliffside natural gas structure northwest of Amarillo, Texas.

Here it was found that helium occurs as 1¾ per cent of natural gas, while near Fort Worth the content was only about 1 per cent. Government experts have figured that taking all gas wells into consideration, some 1,000,000 cubic feet of helium goes to waste in the atmosphere every 24 hours. In the course of a year this loss amounts to several million dollars.

Hydrogen is available throughout the world. Although it is less than .001 per cent of the atmosphere at ordinary heights, it can be obtained commercially by decomposing steam with red-hot iron or coke, during which process the iron or coke takes on oxygen or "rusts" while hydrogen gas is given off; or it can be prepared on a large scale by the electrolysis of a 15 per cent solution of caustic soda.

Liquefaction Method

Helium, on the other hand, is separated from natural gas by liquefaction methods similar to those used to separate oxygen from air. Carbon dioxide is removed from the gas by washing with lime water. Then the gas is compressed and cooled. The cool gas is allowed to expand through a nozzle whereby it enters the bottom of a still, partly liquid and partly gas. The still consists of three units, each of which has a condenser at the top and a receiver at the bottom. The liquids which collect in the upper receivers are used to cool the condensers underneath, with the condenser at the top cooled by nitrogen. Helium mixed with a little nitrogen escapes from the top of the still and is passed to storage. The natural gas, stripped of its helium, is returned to gas mains for industrial or domestic use.

It is not alone the expense which bars the use of helium to Germany, but the comparative rarity. Apparently, feeling runs high now that if helium can be used for inflating circus parade toys, surely it should be made available to a pioneer branch of air commerce regardless of national boundaries.

Difference in Cost

From its plant at Amarillo, the United States Government obtains helium at a cost of $10 a thousand cubic feet. Comparing this price with $75 a thousand cubic feet, the open market price Germany would have had to pay private helium dealers, it can be seen why no objection was made to American export barriers. The high price, in contrast with $2 a thousand cubic feet for hydrogen, was a greater barrier than laws.

But if the excess output of the Amarillo plant is put at the disposal of Germany at somewhere near its cost to the United States Navy, the expense will no longer be prohibitive although it doubtless will remain considerably above hydrogen.

For the transportation of helium gas, especially designed tank cars are used by the United States Navy. It has been estimated that sufficient helium to fill the Hindenburg would have required about 30 such cars. The sister-ship now being completed in Germany will require a car or two more.

If Germany decides to use helium in the new ship, receiving it at somewhere near the present price available to the United States Navy, the gas could be compressed and bottled for shipment to Europe, or the ship could be flown across the Atlantic with hydrogen, then deflated and given a filling here with helium sufficient to last for a full year of service, with care. There is a possibility, too, that the design of the ship may be changed to allow use of hydrogen in a central tube, surrounded by the safer helium in an insulated outer tube.

Gas Waste Criticized

German airmen often have been criticized for their practice of wasting large amounts of gas by valving, so that as much as 20 times the volume of an airship was used each year. This can be prevented partly by condensation of water from the exhaust gases of the engines and by driving the airship down by means of her motors instead of valving.

Helium, which has become impure for flying purposes due to diffusion of air into the gas bag, can be repurified by cooling the compressed gas with liquid air.

At the time of the British R-101 crash, Admiral Moffett reported the tragedy was due to the use of hydrogen. He pointed out that America's helium supply was unlimited—reserves in Utah, Kentucky and Kansas which have scarcely been touched—and that the export ban should be lifted.

It later was pointed out that the President has this power with the recommendation of the war and navy departments. At that time, Dr. Hugo Eckener made the same statement he made last week, namely: "We must use helium."

But the fact remains, according to government officials, that Germany has made no effort to obtain the safe gas from America, where it can be had in the large quantities required, and at lowest cost.

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Dirigible's Hydrogen Transformed Into Water

WASHINGTON — An invention which eliminates the need of valving hydrogen by an airship and which might have prevented the Hindenburg disaster has just been granted a patent, it is revealed by Science Service.

According to the patent of Wilhelm O. L. Fischer, of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation of Akron, Ohio, the hydrogen, instead of being sent into the air, where it is a potential menace from explosion, is converted into water that can be used for drinking, cooking and even as ballast for an airship.

In the airship proposed in Mr. Fischer's patent, both hydrogen and helium gases are used to obtain buoyancy, with the hydrogen in relatively small bags completely surrounded by non-inflammable helium gas. Hydrogen bags are completely inflated as the airship is on the ground. Helium bags are only partially inflated to allow for the expansion of the gas, which occurs as the airship rises.

The hydrogen gas expands, too, on rising, but the excess is led off into a shielded burner, where it is burned. In the burning it combines with oxygen and forms water.

In addition to the safety factor, other claims of the patent are: Less ballast needed, less fresh drinking water need be carried, and elimination of necessity of condensing engine exhaust gases to compensate for the loss of fuel consumed on a flight. Mr. Fischer also outlines how the heat obtained from the burning hydrogen can create steam and be used to spin turbines and propellers.

Erosion Area Acquired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—A new soil erosion control demonstration area, consisting of approximately 25,000 acres in Calhoun county, has been acquired by the Soil Conservation Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to further its program in South Carolina, according to an announcement by H. H. Bennett, chief. It includes practically all the upper part of the Halfwayswamp watershed. Corn, cotton and small grains have been cultivated so intensively on the long uniform slopes which predominate in the area that erosion has become a problem.

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Officer Doubts Zeppelin Blast Was Caused by Static Spark

LAKEHURST, N. J., May 12 (AP)—Lieut. R. F. Tyler, commander of the ground crew when the German dirigible Hindenburg exploded, told the Department of Commerce investigating board today that the first burst of fire to appear on the dirigible's cover seemingly came from an explosion within the hull.

"I had a clear view of the entire ship at an angle," Lieutenant Tyler, an air veteran, related. "I saw the flame the moment it burst into the outer air. The flame, I would say, would cover an area probably 10 feet by 5 feet. My reaction would be it was an explosion flame."

Preceded by Report

The lieutenant said the first small flaming patch was preceded "by a loud report just forward of the port fin and slightly above the longitudinal axis of the ship."

He ruled out in his testimony the possibility that a "cold" spark from the ground might have ignited the Hindenburg's inflammable hydrogen gas after the ship's landing lines had been dropped to the field.

The ropes, he said, were dry when they dropped. He touched one, he said, and found it was not moist.

Asked if he believed these trail ropes would have discharged the charge of static electricity the airship normally accumulated in flight, Lieutenant Tyler replied, "I do not."

In this respect his testimony differed from that of Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, who expressed belief the ropes had grounded the static. Both were in apparent agreement, however, that a ground spark did not cause the tragedy Thursday night.

The ground crew commander said the big ship was almost motionless without headway when flames puffed through the small patch of fabric near the fin. The mooring gear and the ground crew, he declared, were "in all readiness to receive the Hindenburg."

Ship Under Control

Just before the disaster, he said, "I feel that, as far as the ground crew was concerned, we had the ship definitely under control."

The first explosion in the hull, Lieutenant Tyler testified, was, in his opinion, "a gas explosion."

"Had there been an explosive mixture (about 80 per cent hydrogen and 20 per cent air), the detonation would have been terrific," he stated, indicating he believed only a little air was mixed with the exploding hydrogen.

He repeated at this point that the Hindenburg's dry and dusty landing lines were "definitely not a conductor" for the static electricity.

Questioned About Line

He was questioned about the line:

Q. Does it require a metal line to ground the ship? A. A metal line or a wet line.

Q. If this ship was maneuvering in the rain, would the lines be apt to be moistened? A. No. They are housed inside the ship.

The committee then conferred with its technical advisers, among them Comander Rosendahl, who expressed the belief Monday that the manila ropes normally would have grounded any static because of the wet weather conditions.

Roper Suggests Helium 'Barter'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 12—The United States may barter its non-inflammable helium gas to Germany in return for technical knowledge in airship construction, so anxious is it to aid in every possible way the continued commercial development of airships.

At the same time, it will under no circumstances permit the export of helium for military purpose.

These two conclusions developed today from continued discussion of the Hindenburg disaster and the contribution which the United States might make toward preventing a repetition by making its helium supply available to other nations.

Roper Suggests Plan

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, suggested the barter possibility. Behind the suggestion is the desire of the Department of Commerce to develop a form of trans-Atlantic air transportation which would free the United States from dependence on British "stepping stones." While Mr. Roper did not say so, some of his subordinates working on this problem would like to see a deal whereby the United States would give Germany helium in return for German-built airships or German aid in the construction of American airships. The objective would be a combination German-American airship service over the Atlantic, which in a sense would compete with the heavier-than-air service which shortly wil be inaugurated between American ports and England.

The Government is beinb subjected to some criticism for permitting Pan American Airways to add a trans-Atlantic service to monopolies it already has on the Pacific Ocean and in service from the United States to South America. An airship line would answer the charge that Pan American will in effect enjoy with Imperial Airways an exclusive monopoly on air traffic over the North Atlantic.

Ban on Military Use

However, this willingness to find a way to make helium available for German commercial airships does not extend to aiding any nation develop military airships. It is learned that inquiries from both French and Japanese sources on this subject have met with a negative response. Both nations have been seeking helium supplies within their own borders, apparently convinced airships could be of military value only if filled with helium.

Export, either under the existing law or the new bill now pending in Congress would be at the discretion of the President acting on the advice of the Secretaries of Interior, War and Navy. While no formal policy has been enunciated, it is explained privately that export applications will not be granted unless commercial intent is proven.

A barter transaction would remove the biggest obstacle to German use of helium in its commercial airships. It would avoid the problem of foreign exchange which would be almost prohibitive for Germany if it has to purchase nearly $500,000 of helium every year for each ship it operates. This would be the approximate price at the current American commercial rate of $75 a thousand cubic feet. But the Government can produce for about one seventh that cost—$10 a thousand.

A transaction between the two governments not only would reduce the price, but eliminate exchance as well. The only serious remaining difficulty would be that of transporting helium to Germany in sufficient quantity to fill a ship as large as the LZ-130, the Hindenburg's sister ship now under construction at Friedrichshafen.

It is clear now that the desire of both the Administration and Congress is to make it possible for Germany to obtain helium. Permission to purchase it would unquestionably have been granted in the past had the Zeppelin Company wished to buy at the commercial price. Indications are the Government will go to the extent in the future of making it available at a lower rate.

Errors in Flying Linked to Crashes

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The Department of Commerce gave its opinion today that errors by pilots were responsible for two airplane crashes near Newhall, Calif., in which 17 persons were killed and eight injured.

The first accident involved a United Air Lines transport plane, flying from Oakland to Los Angeles, Calif., on Dec. 27, 1936. All nine passengers and a crew of three were killed.

The other was a Western Air Express liner, flying between Salt Lake City, Utah, to San Diego, Calif., on Jan. 12, in which five persons, including Martin Johnson, the explorer, were killed and eight injured.

The department's report said that in the U. A. L. crash, evidence established that at least four other flights in and out of Burbank, Calif., where the liner was to land, were without incident. These successful flights took place during the hour of the crash, the report said.

The department found the "probable cause" of the Western Air Express accident was that the pilot descended to "a dangerously low altitude without positive knowledge of his position."

Tins for Home Preserves

The use of tin cans instead of glass jars in home canning is practical for the family putting up 400 or more packages a season, according to W. R. Cole, extension specialist in food preservation at Massachusetts State College.

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Polish Doctors and Lawyers Join in Anti-Semitic Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Considerable concern is felt in circles friendly to the Poles here at the growing signs of anti-Semitism in Poland.

The latest of the long series of moves in this direction is the decision of the Polish Medical Association to exclude all Jews, and of the Polish Lawyers' Association to adopt measures designed to make it almost impossible for a Jewish lawyer to follow his profession. In both cases there was an overwhelming majority for the proposals.

The same sort of thing is going on in the political sphere. Thus only Jews who have become Polonized can be admitted to membership in the new National Unity Organization, founded early this year by Col. Adam Koc (pronounced Kotz).

Bid for Right Backing

In political circles in Warsaw, the exclusion of the Jews from the National Unity Organization is explained as a bid for the support of the Right in building up the new party. It is hinted that when sufficient individual members of the Right-wing groups have been induced to join Colonel Koc's party, a way will be found to modify the anti-Jewish bias disclosed by the Colonel's announcement to the press on April 20.

It is pointed out in justification, that Colonel Koc is forming an essentially national movement. While he does not seek to suppress other parties, he wants to win recruits from all of them on a purely national basis with a view to building up a Polish counterpart to the National Government in Britain. From this point of view, it is claimed, he is only putting the Jews on a par with other national minorities in Poland.

Those that have ceased to claim racial privileges as Jews, Germans and Ukrainians and who regard themselves as 100 per cent Polish are eligible for membership of the National Unity Organization. But in Colonel Koc's view, those who have not surrendered these privileges cannot reasonably claim to be admitted any more than Poles can be expected to participate in the Zionist movement.

There are more than 3,000,000 Jews in Poland, of whom probably about 2 or 3 per cent are eligible for membership of the National Unity Organization on the basis of this definition. The remainder, although not by any means all Zionists, cling fast to their Jewish racialism as well as to the Jewish religion.

This dual aspect of Judaism is held by many observers both here and in Poland to be largely responsible for the persecution to which the Jews are at present subject in so many countries of Europe. In a nationalistic age, the Jews insist on the privileges of a racial minority together with the rights of the majority. They want to have it both ways with the result that they have it neither way.

Poland's Jewish problem has been intensified since the decline in migration facilities set in 1929. This is one of the reasons Poland has begun to take a deep interest in colonies and mandates. During his visit to London last year, Joseph Beck, the Polish Foreign Minister, made representations to Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, on the subject of Jewish immigration into Palestine where considerably more than half the total immigrants came from Poland.

The possibility that this door is to be partially closed in the near future as a result of the findings of the Royal Commission on Palestine has greatly worried the Poles. In fact, one of the slogans of the Polish Colonial Society is that the Palestine mandate should be transferred to Poland to help her in dealing with her Jewish problem at home.

Meanwhile, however, the addition of Poland to the anti-Jewish countries means that something like 80 per cent of the European Jews outside Russia are now subject at the very least to serious disabilities in carrying on their avocations—and not infrequently are in danger of their lives.

Zionist Group Calls For U. S. Protest On Anti-Semitic Moves

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 11 (AP)—The Mizrachi organization of America appealed today to citizens of the United States to intercede in Germany's "brutal and inhuman treatment of minorities," which it described as a "threat to the civilized world."

Poland's handling of the Jewish problem likewise was assailed by the Zionist group in the resolution protesting against "the atrocities permitted by the Polish Government against more than 3,000,000 Jews" residing there.

The resolution, adopted at yesterday's concluding session of the convention, said that the United States Government was instrumental in helping Poland gain independence and therefore could be an important factor in trying to "bring about a change of attitude on the part of the Polish Government toward its Jewish citizens."

New York Philharmonic Reports Gain in Income

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Better business and perhaps better program making have put the country's oldest symphony orchestra on the road to better times, it was indicated at the annual meeting of the board of directors May 10. The New York Philharmonic-Symphony Society will celebrate its 100th anniversary in 1942 and by then, according to the annual report read by Charles Triller, treasurer, it is the hope of the directors that plans can be developed which will place the organization on a sound financial basis.

Normally the Philharmonic's deficit is $150,000. Better business conditions, better single ticket sales and other factors have cut this deficit heavily, so that $88,000 is being carried forward this spring. The directors feel that $150,000 will carry the orchestra the next three years, and plan no public campaign to obtain this. It was indicated that as larger halls are available, the orchestra can play to greater numbers at lower prices.

South Carolina Taxes Linked to Security Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

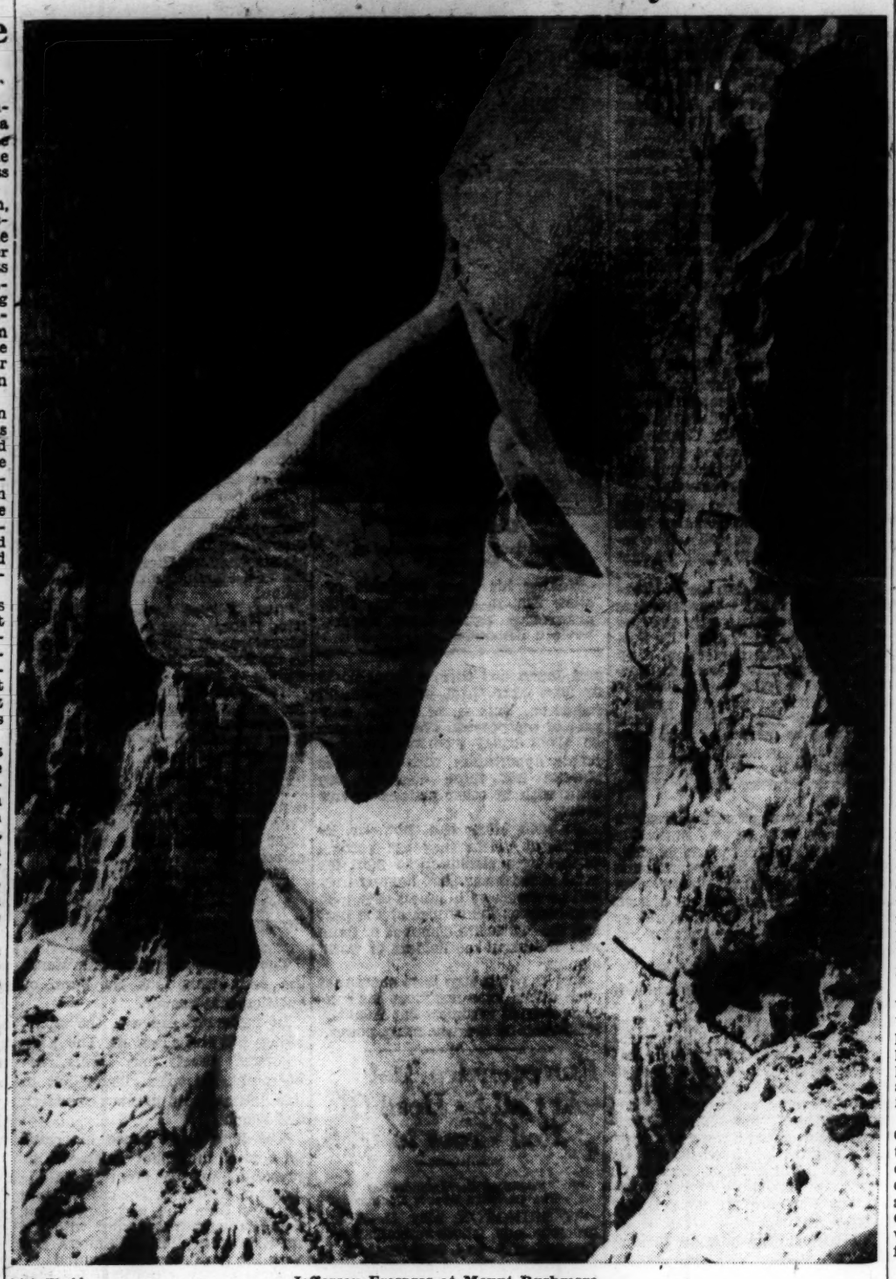
COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina has sufficient revenue to cover cost of the House of Representatives $1,454,000 social security program, and its increased salary scale for teachers without necessitating new taxes, in the opinion of Representative Neville Bennett. Mr. Bennett said he based his conclusions on the present uptrend in business.

In the face of the assertion made by many legislators that the State's surplus could carry the social security program in its first year without additional revenue, Chairman Moorer of the Ways and Means Committee, insisted new taxes might be imperative.

Cape Is Cranberry Center

The cranberry growers of Massachusetts, mainly in Barnstable and Plymouth Counties, produce nearly three fourths of the world's cranberry crop.

Rock-Ribbed Democracy



Wide World

Jefferson Emerges at Mount Rushmore

The Second of the Four Titanic Heads of Great American Leaders Nears Completion Under the Direction of Gutzon Borglum, Sculptor, in South Dakota. The Other Three Heads Are Those of Washington, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. That of Washington Is Completed and the Others Are in Various Stages of Development.

Borglum Defends Delay in Sculpture

RAPID CITY, S. D., May 12 (AP)—Gutzon Borglum, noted sculptor, maintained today that the creation of the Mount Rushmore memorial was not a "road contractor's job" nor one that can be measured by "the engineer's rule and compass."

He expressed that view in commenting on a statement by A. E. Demaray, associate director of the National Park Service, who told a House appropriations subcommittee at Washington that Mr. Borglum was a "very temperamental sculptor."

Mr. Demaray said Mr. Borglum's temperamental character made it difficult to estimate the degree of progress on the memorial in stone to America's great.

"I am sorry so fair a man as Mr. Demaray should hide his own inability to answer questions that only mechanically minded men would ask by using the shield of 'temperamental' as his defense for not being able to explain what neither he nor his congressional listeners could understand," said the sculptor in an interview.

"If America wants a product of art, an interpretation of men of Washington's character, Jefferson's intelligence, Lincoln's vision and soul, Theodore Roosevelt's force and modernness—then she must trust to the judgment and understanding of an artist," he said.

"The formal rendering of the philosophy of our government into granite on a mountain peak is no boy's job, nor road contractor's job, and cannot be the victim of an engineer's rule and compass.

"Our Congress is entitled to the fullest information obtainable on any subject requiring public funds. Why, then, do they not summon before them the principals themselves?"

LaGuardia Seeks to Merge Law Forces to Combat Crime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia was en route to Los Angeles today for a regional meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors, which he heads, after laying before citizens here one of the most sweeping proposals ever broached to curb crime in New York City.

The Fusion Mayor would supplement the work of Thomas E. Dewey, special city prosecutor of rackets whose drive against organized crime has written an index of the underworld, with an organized society "to do permanently what Mr. Dewey is permitted to do by reason of his special designation."

He would effect this through a new city-wide criminal court, a centralized bureau of investigation and consolidation of the district attorney's offices in the five counties into a single department under a single elected prosecutor.

Proposals Outlined

Mayor LaGuardia outlined his proposal after Mr. Dewey had reviewed the situations his men have uncovered in their war against the $100,000,000 "racket industry" here, and urged the need for a scientific, continuing study of these matters through a central clearing house before the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime in New York.

Mr. Dewey gave the key to the mayor's plan in the statement to the 1000 persons assembled by the committee that there were now nine prosecuting offices functioning in New York City—five county, one state and three federal of whose prosecutors he said he doubted if five even knew each other. The way was open for organized society to combat the menace of organized crime successfully, he said, but the "labyrinth of procedure ond overlapping and conflicting jurisdictions here would almost seem to have been specially designed for the comfort of criminals."

Under the Mayor's plan, all this would be cut away, and he put it up to citizens on the basis of the Dewey prosecutions which have focused public attention strongly on criminal procedure and penal statutes here and the importance of specialized information.

He would abolish the New York County General Sessions Court and the county courts in the other four counties of the city that try criminal cases, merging their functions in a centralized branch of the Supreme Court, to be presided over by judges with specialized knowledge in the field of criminal law.

The city bureau of investigation would be able to reach out into all five counties to help bring about necessary changes in criminal procedure and the penal laws, and extend the work of the Dewey investigation as an established department of the city government. It made no difference, the Mayor held, whether this bureau was patterned after the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was a super-detective bureau or a Scotland Yard, so long as it functioned as a permanent institution.

For the purpose of criminal prosecution, the city would be considered as a whole, "creating one county of the five, so that murders, rackets, or whatever the case may be, might be tried in parts where the judges are specialized and where we have the best ability to try them."

As for the "old cry that the job is too big for one elected district attorney," the Mayor held this would not be the case "if you get the right man," any more than the city's legal affairs were too big for one corporation counsel. The Fusion administration had demonstrated in the law department "what a city-wide department can do, provided you get the best man available," he said.

Legal Savings Cited

"The present law department has saved this city enough money to pay the salary of the corporation counsel for the next 100,000 years," he continued. "It has saved enough money to pay the expenses of the entire department for the next 40 or 50 years.

"The same is true of the enforcement of criminal law. I believe we ought to have sufficient flexibility in the enforcement of the law and the presentation of cases to move these prisoners within the city, where the ends of justice could be served."

The mayor pledged himself to seek the needed legislation and obtain court reforms in the constitutional convention next year, for which delegates are to be elected this fall.

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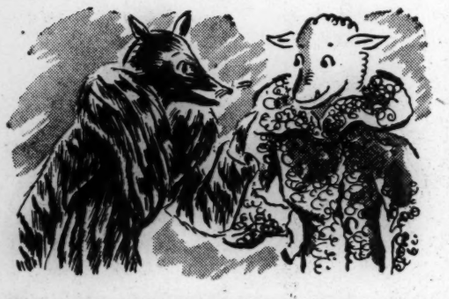

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Arms Race—and What Next?

(Continued From Page 1)

Germany far more militaristic than that of 1914.

Moreover armaments have now become so complicated that the technical problems tend to baffle the experts and to confuse public opinion. One of the major causes for the failure of the Disarmament Conference was the large number of different plans, some long matured, some hastily improvised, to deal with the control of the vast proliferation of materials for fighting which the world had invented and produced. Immense thought was expended on such difficult problems as the creation of an international air force and the internationalization of civil aviation.

When I suggested at that time to friends interested in peace that the simplest method was to limit the great powers to 500 airplanes apiece and see how such a limit could be enforced, they were shocked and called me a defeatist. Yet Germany would gladly have accepted equality on those terms at that time and if such a limit had been established we might now have had a different atmosphere in which to discuss complete abolition.

One of the most important methods of obtaining a breathing space is to aim at a simple objective which can be understood by public opinion. An elaborate and complicated series of maneuvers can never stop a process which is based on a powerful emotion.

To Calm Fears

There is this also to comfort those who are afraid of war breaking out overnight. On the whole in the last two years the defensive character of armaments has gained on the offensive. It is true that the Manchurian and Ethiopian wars displayed the increase in rapidity of action and concentration of force which the new machines and especially the air arm have given to an aggressor. But in each case the war was fought against a weak and ill-equipped enemy.

The Ethiopian war indeed was a struggle between two native armies of which one was assisted by modern weapons including poison gas while the other was prevented from obtaining them.

That now going on in Spain and the recent experiments of maneuvers go to show that air attack has its limitations. It may be that before long not only London but most of the great towns of Britain will have their balloon curtains to make the task of the bombers more difficult. Most of the principal towns of the Continent will be similarly protected.

Moreover, rearmament has produced in many countries not ruin and poverty but a sensible improvement in economic conditions. This paradox is of course only temporary. But it would be unwise to consider all the expenditure on armaments as waste though much of it is. Some of the energy would never have been expended at all and some would have been spent on amusement or luxurious living. The possessing classes in some countries are prepared to make sacrifices for armaments which they would never do for the improvement of the masses.

Some Improvement

At any rate, in Europe, though, of course, only partially for this reason, there is an improvement in economic conditions. Unemployment steadily decreases, and if in Germany guns are placed before butter, the prosperity of other countries enables Germany to sell her goods at better prices.

At last, also, the democracies are arming and in a manner which shows that their latent strength is far greater than that of the aggressive powers.

One of the weaknesses of the British position in the Disarmament Conference was that she was asking for equality and reduction at a time when she was woefully behind other powers in some forms of armament. President Wilson made possible not only parity but limitation and reduction by laying down a fleet which Britain could not outbuild—and then offering to scrap it. Had Japan been convinced that the consequences of refusing to continue the ratios would be overwhelming inferiority to Britain and the United States, she might have taken a different attitude at the last naval conference. In his speech on the naval estimates Sir Samuel Hoare let out as a sort of casual aside that the British fleet was designed for Far Eastern as well as European waters. The resources of the United States are such that if she wishes she can be immensely stronger than today.

Can Force Navy Limits

If the two powers unite to pursue such a policy as President Wilson did from 1916-1920, from which the success of the Washington Conference sprang, there is no reason why they should not obtain a reasonable and limited scale of sea armaments.

But clearly an interval must elapse to convince the world that they have the determination as well as the resources to make such a policy a success.

Similarly in the European situation. The powers which desire peace and stabilization are vastly stronger than those which preach the doctrine of war and aggression. Even leaving Britain out of account, Germany is far inferior in airplanes to the combination already arrayed against her. Her masses of man power may be more of a hindrance than an asset in a mechanized war. Even if Italy be on her side her position in any future struggle is very unenviable.

Clearly the aggressive powers in order to achieve success must rely on a lack of will and principle similar to that which the Governments of France and Britain showed over Ethiopia. But the recurrence of such a situation is unlikely. A moral as well as a material rearmament has been going on.

Weak on Ethiopian Issue

One of the great weaknesses of those who desired action in the Ethiopian struggle was that they failed to associate it with the supreme emotion of self-preservation. There has been a great change since then in Western Europe. France and Britain are far closer together because they have felt that they share a common danger. All in Europe who have any tradition of freedom are on their side. These forces cannot be regimented like those of the dictators but they are far more deeply rooted.

It is easier to imagine the regimes of Herr Adolf Hitler and Signor Benito Mussolini swept away and replaced by some other forms of government than the democracies of France and Britain ceasing to function.

Thus, though there is cause for serious anxiety about the world situation there is no need for panic. Some incident, it is true, may produce incalculable consequences, but otherwise it seems improbable that any great power will at present indulge in the adventure of war. We can therefore take time.

The first step should surely be, as soon as the aggressive powers are convinced that the scale of force is turning against them, to seek some form of limitation. So long as this preserves the balance as it will be in a year's time the mere fact that stabilization has come will be an immense gain.

To ask for drastic reduction or the abolition of formidable weapons is a mere beating of the air. But the time may shortly come when it will be possible at least to agree that armaments shall not be increased. Any such agreement would sensibly reduce the tension of the world.

Some form of control would have to be set up in order that limitation might be observed and this might in itself be an instrument of reduction. We might even get back to the proposition to which I alluded above of 500 airplanes for each great power.

Meanwhile, the resources so set free could be turned to the defensive apparatus against aggressive weapons of which we are only just beginning to learn the great possibilities. The limitation of tanks, of monster guns and of great armed vessels might come as the aggressive powers saw that they had nothing to gain by continuing the struggle.

To put all this crudely, the recipe is to outbuild Germany, Italy and Japan and then, without haste or fear, offer them limitation and reduction. This is, of course, only part of the process. They must also be given equal security and economic opportunity with the other powers; but those questions are dealt with in other articles of this series.

No such offers can, however, be successful unless they are accompanied by a resolution to fight for what is right and just. Equally they will be unsuccessful unless they take into account the wrongs of the past and the legitimate demands of those who challenge the holders of world empire.

But the first step is to show that such offers come not from the consciousness of weakness but from the conviction of overwhelming power.

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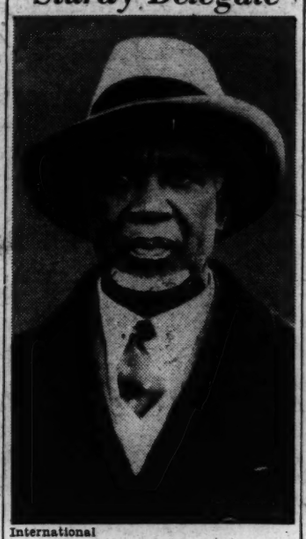
Sturdy Delegate



International

Chief Yeta III

Barotseland's Representative at Coronation

Taking his place alongside of other Empire delegates was this picturesque figure from Northwestern Rhodesia.

Emergencies Met At Call by Head Of Red Cross in U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 11—A tall, gracious lady, whose resemblance to Queen Mary was once noticed by the former Prince of Wales, was honored today for her 37 years of unpaid service to the American Red Cross.

Miss Mabel Boardman, national secretary and head of the volunteer service of the Red Cross, might be ruling Washington society today, had she not decided in 1900 to devote her energies to increasing the usefulness and efficiency of the nation's outstanding relief organization.

Daughter of a Cleveland attorney, granddaughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, Yale University philanthropist, and the niece of William Walter Phelps, former Ambassador to Germany, Miss Boardman first entered Red Cross work when the national staff occupied a single room in the War Department. With the completion of its magnificent stone and marble headquarters, she has continued to keep regular office hours, paying traveling expenses to far corners of the earth out of her own pocket. In addition, she has raised more than $2,000,000 for the organization.

"We cannot think of the Red Cross without thinking of Miss Boardman, and we cannot think of Miss Boardman without thinking of the Red Cross," former President William Howard Taft declared when he was President of the Red Cross.

Miss Boardman received her first appointment to the executive committee of the Red Cross unsolicited. She was named by Congress to aid in the reorganization of the relief body in 1905 and helped to establish its present close connection with the Cabinet posts which have to do with national defense.

Mobilization of a nursing corps of 10,000 during the World War, enlistment of several million women for work at home, and the continuance of a 1,000,000-strong peace-time force as a permanent part of the Red Cross organization have all been directed by Miss Boardman.

Though she might several times have been head of the Red Cross, Miss Boardman has always preferred to retain the position of national secretary and director of volunteer service. She believes that the Red Cross chairmanship should be held by a prominent man of administrative experience. During Woodrow Wilson's Administration, she served briefly as the first and only woman member of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Dignified in bearing, Miss Boardman still wears her hair in the pompadour of the 90's. Until a few years ago her hats sat high on her head in the very best Queen Mary fashion. When the present Duke of Windsor visited Washington shortly after the war, he is said to have exclaimed upon seeing her, "It's mother!"

The French Government recently made Miss Boardman a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. She has also been decorated by the Governments and Red Cross societies of Belgium, Japan, Portugal, Italy, Serbia and Sweden.

Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the Red Cross, and R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, led the tribute to Miss Boardman at the annual convention of the Red Cross today.

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George VI Crowned Ruler of Empire

(Continued From Page 1)

robe and cap of state and with the red and gold enameled collar of the Garter around his neck, escorted by the Bishop of Bath and Wells and the Bishop of Durham.

The center reached, there was a slight pause, the procession distributing itself into the seats.

To Chairs of Estate

Meanwhile the King and Queen ascended the Theater, a platform erected to enable people to see them.

Preceded by her Lord Chamberlain, the Earl of Airlie, and the Lords bearing her regalia, the Queen, resplendent in her robes and jewels, passed on the north side of her throne to her Chair of Estate beside the altar, there to stand and await the arrival of the King.

Finally, the King walked up the steps, seating himself on the same side of the altar.

Then began the Recognition.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Great Chamberlain, the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, made the presentation:

"Sirs, I here present unto you King George, your undoubted King, wherefore you who are come this day to do homage and service, are you willing to do the same?"

This was a solemn invitation to the congregation to declare their acceptance of the new sovereign, the King standing up by his chair and turning in rotation to the four points of the compass to show himself to the people. The ceremony was a reminder that the sovereign rules over his realm not merely by the right of succession, but by popular choice.

There was a shout of agreement: "God Save King George."

With a fanfare of trumpets, the Recognition ended.

Oath Administered

The Archbishop next administered the oath. This took the form of question and answer.

In measured cadence, the Archbishop put the questions. The King answered clearly but slowly, deliberately, his voice ringing out in this solemn pact between monarch and people.

The King then signed his name on a piece of vellum which will be preserved in the archives of the Court of Chancery. The oath showed changes from the last Coronation, being brought into accord with the modern conception of Empire and with the position of the Church.

From his chair the King assented to a long Declaration, undertaking to maintain the law and to rule with justice and mercy.

A short religious service then preceded one of the most impressive moments in the ceremony—the act of anointing with oil, by which the sovereign is invested in his holy office. This event recalled the Biblical incident when Saul was made King over Israel and the aged Samuel "took a vial of oil and poured it upon his head."

In the meantime, the Choir sang the anthem, Handel's monumental "Zadok the Priest," the King being relieved of his crimson robe and seating himself before the Altar in King Edward's Chair.

Over him four knights held a canopy of cloth of gold, while the Archbishop poured oil on his hands, his breast, and on the crown of his head.

The Blessing

Then the King knelt. The Archbishop pronounced a blessing, asking that the works of his hand might be prospered "and that by the assistance of his heavenly grace you may preserve the people committed to your charge in wealth, peace and godliness."

This rite concluded, the King was robed in the Colobium Sindonis, a kind of surplice without sleeves, and the Supertunica, a long tunic richly worked in gold.

The Lord Great Chamberlain touched the King's heels with the golden spurs and girded him with a sword, with which to do justice. These are emblems of his semi-religious, semi-knightly status.

Immediately there followed the ceremony of Investiture. This was performed without music, the Archbishop expounding the significance of each of the Insignia. In the King's hand was placed the Orb with the Cross, signifying wisdom and duty. Later this was delivered to the Dean of Westminster to be laid on the Altar. Then the Archbishop put upon the King's finger the ruby ring, known as the Wedding Ring of England.

The Lord of the Manor of Worksop presented the King with a Glove for his right hand, in which he held the Sceptre Royal with the Cross, containing the largest diamond in the world, the ensign of kingly power and justice; his left grasping the Rod with the Dove, emblem of kingly equity and mercy.

The Crowning

The service was climaxed by the crowning of the King.

The heavy gold crown of St. Edward was placed with due solemnity upon the Altar, the Archbishop invoking a blessing:

"O God, the crown of the faithful: Bless we beseech thee and sanctify this thy servant GEORGE our King: and as thou dost this day set a Crown of pure gold upon his head, so enrich his royal heart with thine abundant grace, and crown him with all princely virtues, through the King eternal Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Seated in the old battered oak chair, encasing the gray Stone of Destiny, upon which the monarchs of England have been crowned since Edward I in 1303, the King awaited without visible tremor, the great moment of the Ceremony.

The Archbishop proceeded to the Altar. Reverently he carried the Crown and placed it upon the head of the King. From the assembled multitude there rang out the words:

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The Peers and the Kings of Arms put on their coronets. The trumpets sounded. The guns of the Tower fired a salute, and the multitude cheered.

When the acclamations ceased, the Archbishop went on to say: "God crown you with a crown of glory and righteousness, that by the ministry of this our benediction, having a right faith and manifold fruit of good works, you may obtain the crown of an everlasting kingdom by the gift of him whose kingdom endureth for ever. Amen."

The choir sang: "Be strong and play the man: keep the commandments of the Lord thy God, and walk in his ways."

Given a Bible

The King was then presented with a great leather-bound Bible. The Archbishop pronounced the Benediction, and the King, ready for the Enthronization, rose from the Coronation Chair and returned to the platform.

There, in accordance with ancient ritual the King was lifted into his throne "by the Archbishops and Bishops, and other Peers of the Kingdom"—thereby recalling far-off days when a newly chosen Saxon leader used to be carried among his followers on a shield. Meanwhile the Officers of State and Nobles stood about the throne while the Archbishop made the exhortation:

"Stand firm, and hold fast from henceforth the seat and state of royal and imperial dignity, which is this day delivered unto you, in the Name and by the authority of Almighty God, and by the hands of us the Bishops and servants of God, though unworthy: And as you see us to approach nearer to God's Altar, so vouchsafe the more graciously to continue to us your royal favour and protection. And the Lord God Almighty, whose ministers we are, and the stewards of his mysteries, establish your Throne in righteousness, that it may stand fast for evermore, like as the sun before him, and as the faithful witness in heaven. Amen."

Princes Do Homage

Each in his order, princes and peers came to do homage to the enthroned King.

The Archbishop kneeled before His Majesty's knees, and the rest of the bishops in their places. Together they paid, homage, the Archbishop kissing the King's left cheek.

The princes of the royal blood then knelt down and repeated the words of homage after the Duke of Gloucester. Then came the dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts and barons, touching the crown and promising to be ever ready to support it with all their might.

The homage ended. Anthems were sung. Drums beat. Trumpets sounded. And the congregation cried:

God save King George!
Long live King George!
May the King live forever!

The crowning of the Queen followed. Ceremonies similar to those for the King, but shorter, led up to the climax when the Archbishop set the consort's crown upon her head, saying: "Receive the crown of glory, honor and joy: And God, the crown of the faithful, who by our Episcopal hands (though unworthy) doth this day set a crown of pure gold upon your head, enrich your royal heart with his abundant grace, and crown you with all princely virtues in this life, and with everlasting gladness in the life that is to come, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

Coronets Resumed

At this point the Princesses and Peeresses put on their coronets. The spectacle in the Abbey was complete.

The Queen was invested with her regalia. Then being anointed and crowned she was conducted to her own Throne, bowing reverently to his Majesty as she passed.

The Service concluded with the singing of the Te Deum. Their Majesties proceeded to Saint Edward's Chapel. There the King changed to his robe of purple velvet. He also exchanged the St. Edward's crown, which weighs over six pounds, for the silver Imperial Crown of State, which is less than half the weight, and, bearing the Orb in his left hand and the Sceptre with the Cross in his right, passed in the procession with the Queen. The Queen carried in her right hand the Sceptre with the Cross and in her left the Ivory Rod with the Dove.

Thus the ceremony ended. And England had her King and Queen crowned and anointed.

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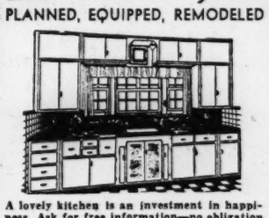

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Sizable Television Images Based on 'Discarded' Method

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—An idea that almost went into the waste basket was introduced to the American Institute of Radio Engineers today as pointing the way to eventual success in the projection of sizable television images.

V. K. Zworykin, W. H. Painter and R. R. Law, all of the Radio Corporation of America, disclosed that present achievements with a new high current electron gun or 18-inch television receiving tube, produces an image on its fluorescent screen about 1½ by 2¼ inches so brilliant that a simple optical system will project it on a comparatively large screen.

A projected picture, shown by Dr. Law as a highlight of today's symposium of technical reports, compared favorably in brightness with home motion pictures and was about 36 by 48 inches in size.

Focuses Flying Electrons

Dr. Law explained that the gun is the structure in a television receiving tube which focuses flying electrons into an extremely slender beam. In projection, it is necessary to start with a much smaller and brighter picture than in the case of a "kinescope" which is viewed directly. And since the brightness is dependent on the current in the beam, the smaller picture requires a much larger beam current in a smaller "spot."

Despite the enlargement which allowed several hundred engineers to witness the demonstration at once, it was difficult for the eye to detect line-scanning or other details by which the illusion of direct vision was accomplished. Possibly this was to some extent due to the 441-line standard adopted by RCA for practical field tests some months ago.

The construction of the new tube which makes this advance possible calls for specification so rigid that the idea was at first almost discarded as impracticable. Essentially it is necessary that the flood of electrons be regimented into the solid column or narrow beam used to "paint" the received picture more vividly on the fluorescent screen of the "kinescope." The electrons are conditioned for this job by being passed through three metal discs each with an aperture in its center about the diameter of a lead pencil.

Intense Bombardment

Then they are passed through a fourth and final disk, similar to the others, but with an opening too small to admit a human hair. Electrons pour through this tiny opening to the fluorescent screen at the tube's end. Bombardment is so intense that the light produced on the screen of the projection kinescope may be spread over an area 100 to 400 times greater in a projected picture.

It is the terrific electronic bombardment through this final hole with resultant short "life" for the fluorescent material which engineers agree to be one of the "kinks" in the new tube. RCA frankly admits this to be true, and is inclined to further agree with engineers that Dr. Law's contribution cannot at this stage of development be incorporated into home television receivers.

The next step appears to be for laboratories to find a luminescent material which will withstand the necessary heavy bombardment, and make it possible for persons other than technical operators with special laboratory equipment to obtain satisfactory images.

Tests for Tubes Described

Another speaker in the symposium was C. E. Burnett, who described methods developed by which television receiving tubes may be tested for faithful reproduction of television pictures.

In this work the electrical impulses from the image of the television camera are not used, but a specially generated set of impulses are made to produce a uniform pattern in which any distortion is readily observed. Since television receiving tubes are most susceptible to distortion when recording impulses at high frequency, the test current is set to provide a pattern at the tube's upper limit of frequency reproduction.

The resulting, very fine, polka-dot pattern is the same as might be obtained if a halftone engraving were made of a blank sheet of gray paper. Such a pattern represents the very minimum of reproduction on the 441 line standard. It was pointed out that if the tube performs with uniform sight response at this frequency, it can be trusted to record larger areas of light from a televised subject with at least equal fidelity.

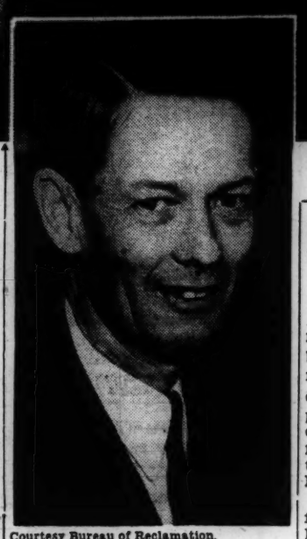
The regulation of outdoor illumination to television pickup; the light-dulling effects of city smoke in the atmosphere; technical considerations of pick-up tubes employing cathode-ray beam scanning: together with a discussion of the theory and performance of the "Inconoscope," were themes for other papers read before Congress.

Income by Farm Women

Records kept by 163 Oklahoma farm women for Oklahoma A. and M. College show they contribute an average of $286 annually to the family income.

Way for Waters to Make the Desert Bloom

All-American Canal
Under Construction in Southern California, to Be Completed in 1939, It Will Be 80 Miles Long and Will Carry Colorado River Water to the Imperial Valley



Courtesy Bureau of Reclamation, Department of Interior

John C. Page
United States Commissioner of Reclamation

Irrigation Plans Just One Phase Of Complex Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Irrigation in the arid and semi-arid West is not the simple process of ditch-digging it once was. John C. Page, new United States Commissioner of Reclamation points to the gigantic Boulder Dam in the Colorado river as an example of what is to come.

Water conservation has become much more complex than it was when the federal reclamation law was enacted in 1902. The new chief who has served more than 25 years in the Bureau of Reclamation, declares that "few projects remain now which do not include control of entire rivers." Moreover, he says, "we have been approaching at a fairly rapid rate the time at which no water will remain unused."

In pointing to Boulder Dam as an example of the new type of multiple-purpose water project, Mr. Page explains that it combines flood control, water supply and hydro-electric energy thus "conserving water for more diversified benefits and uses than any other similar project so far constructed."

Largest Building Program

The Bureau of Reclamation is at present engaged in its largest construction program. It will have a still larger one if projects recently recommended to Congress by the National Resources Board are approved.

Seventy-two construction contracts totaling $87,863,000 are now in force. When these projects are completed, the usable storage capacity of federally built reservoirs will be increased to 56,610,000 acre feet They will hold enough water to cover all New England to a depth of almost 18 inches. At the present time approximately 3,614,000 acres in the West are being served with water from federally built reservoirs. More than 752,000 people are living on federally irrigated land.

In describing the stabilizing effect a water conservation project has on a community, Mr. Page calls attention to the Imperial Valley in California where 65,000 people make their home on 500,000 irrigated acres. This area, he says, was formerly at the mercy of floods and droughts, but since the construction of Boulder Dam a new sense of security has developed and is being reflected in the business and agriculture of the whole district.

Long Range Plans

Though reclamation is only one phase of water planning, chiefly affecting the West, its place in a national water conservation program was recognized by the National Resources Board when it recently recommended construction of reclamation projects costing more than $500,000,000. Approximately three fourths of this, it advised, should be spent on long-range developments, requiring from 10 to 50 years to complete.

"It has taken four major disasters to bring us to the point where we are ready to consider the problem of conservation and control of water on a national scale," Mr. Page says.

Early in the Roosevelt administration, reclamation came in for considerable criticism from those who said it was inconsistent for the Government to be putting more land under cultivation when there was already a surplus of agricultural products in the United States. The President finally decreed that 10 marginal acres should be bought up and taken out of production, for every acre put into cultivation through reclamation and irrigation.

Of a total of $261,987,000 spent in 17 western states in reclamation since 1902, $46,369,000 has been repaid to the Government by the water users. The law provides that those who benefit from the projects must repay construction costs in 40 years without interest.

Old Norman Cloister At Rochester Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, Eng.—The ruined Norman Cloister of the Cathedral here is to be opened to the public, Dr. Francis Underhill, Dean of Rochester, announced recently in the Rochester Diocesan Chronicle.

He described it as a "project of considerable archaeological and public importance."

South Carolina Appoints Constitution Committee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Announcement of the appointment of members to the commission to represent South Carolina in observing the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution, has been made here by Gov. Olin D. Johnston.

After adoption by the General Assembly of a concurrent resolution by Representative Adams of Columbia, providing for the state's participation in the celebration, the Governor named the following: Representative Ben E. Adams, Columbia, chairman; Mrs. S. N. Burts, Spartanburg; Representative Wilbur Grant, Chester; Mrs. C. Y. Reamer, Columbia; and Representative John A. May, Aiken.

Memphis Opens Cotton Carnival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 12—Surmounting obstacles which included both flood and fire, the seventh annual Memphis Cotton Carnival opened last night with a display of pageantry and splendor leading local observers to declare that the carnival again will justify its claim to the title, "The South's Greatest Party."

Carnival plans were delayed at first by the Mississippi flood and later by a fire of undetermined origin which burned buildings where 100 floats intended for the grand carnival parade were nearing completion.

Officials of the carnival association, of which Vance Norfleet is president, rushed through last-minute plans for a dazzling parade of electrical floats which is expected to form a fitting climax for the carnival.

The festival began last night with the dramatic arrival, by river barge, of the King and Queen of the Carnival, Richard Leatherman and Miss Frances Lathrop Chapman.

Carnival events for the next several days include such varied activities as a cotton fashion show in which members of the Junior League will serve as models, a garden pilgrimage, three art exhibits, street dancing, private balls at various clubs, a children's fashion show, parade and ball, floral parade, and the grand carnival parade and ball which serves as a grand finale for the celebration.

Theme of this year's parade Saturday night is "King Cotton's Song Book." Kay Kyser and his orchestra will play at the grand carnival ball.

The king and queen are being attended by a court wnich includes over 150 princesses and princes, ladies and lords-in-waiting. Costumes of the ladies of the royal court for all day-time festivities represent the emerging of the bloom from the cotton boll. At night, the young women are gowned in jeweled splendor, representative of the riches splendor.

Meanwhile Memphis' Negro population observes a Cotton jubilee of its own. Tomorrow afternoon several hundred Negroes will be baptized in the Mississippi River at the foot of Beale Street.

Four Receive Gold Medals For Services to Humanity

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The National Institute of Social Sciences last night presented its gold medal for "distinguished services rendered to humanity" to:

Dr. James Rowland Angell, retiring president of Yale University.

J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mrs. Mary Louise Curtis Bok, founder and president of the Curtis Institute of Music in Philadelphia.

Dr. Wesley Clair Mitchell, Columbia University professor and research director for the National Bureau of Economic Research.

In making the presentation to Dr. Angell, Dr. H. W. Dodds, president of Princeton University, observed that educators whose opinions are sought on a variety of public questions must be constantly on guard against a temptation to "degenerate into a stuffed shirt."

After paying tribute to Dr. Angell's administration at Yale, the Princeton head added:

"Last, but not least, in President Angell's catalog of virtues, I would place his saving sense of humor and his unwillingness to take himself or others too seriously. All successful leaders can make good use of this talent, but none need it more than educators."

In his speech of acceptance, Dr. Angell warned against interference with schools and colleges from political sources, and said that in view of what is happening in some European countries, Americans cannot afford to be indifferent to this threat.

"Whatever else is true of our democracy," he continued, "one thing is certain, and that is that it cannot hope to survive unless its fountains of thought as well as its avenues of speech are left free and unimpeded."

Mr. Hoover, in his address, estimated the nation's crime bill at $15,000,000,000 annually, and emphasized the importance of parental training in rearing law-abiding citizens.

"All the teaching in the world is not as important as a law-abiding example afforded by parents to children in the home," he said.

He also praised his agents for their work in solving and preventing crime, and said they had solved 93 out of 94 kidnapings. Mr. Hoover's medal was presented by Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, chancellor of New York University.

Mrs. Bok's citation was "in recognition of her distinguished service rendered in behalf of the musical life of America as founder and president of the Curtis Institute of Music, in Philadelphia, to aid in the development of musical talent, as director of the Philadelphia Orchestra Association, and in other ways, she has made a distinct contribution to the encouragement of musical education in this country."

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Pirates Beaten Only by Mungo On First Tour

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In studying the current record of the Pittsburgh Pirates, leaders of the National League pennant race, one is impressed with the consistent manner in which Pie Traynor's band has beaten all rivals—with one exception. As they held a 3½-game lead over the second-place Cardinals this morning, the Bucos could look back over a record of 13 victories and only three defeats.

In climbing to the top of the circuit, the Pitt outfit has captured four straight from the Reds, three out of four from the Cubs, two of their three meetings with the Dodgers, three straight from the Bees and their single engagement with the Phillies. Only the Cardinals hold an edge over the leaders. The Gashouse Gang won the only meeting to date. The Pirates intend to improve upon this situation in the near future, however.

Lost to Mungo

Summing up these results, it is discovered that Traynor has tasted defeat only twice since coming into the East. The Dodgers, with big Van Mungo on the mound, were responsible for this setback on May 6.

The Buccs won their fourth straight in Boston yesterday, setting down the Bees behind Cy Blanton, 3 to 0. Cy scattered five Bee hits and only once was in trouble. In the fifth inning the home club filled the bases with nobody out, but the Pirate settled donw and kept his slate clean.

Today the Pittsburgh club opens its most important series of this initial eastern invasion, facing the Giants in the first of two games at the Polo Grounds. Regardless of results to date, the Giants are the boys to beat in this year's National League race. Success at the Polo Grounds today and tomorrow would send the Bucs back West in an excellent position, with a long home stand just ahead.

The Dodgers jumped into the first division yesterday, taking their series fi[illegible] with the Cardinals by 9 to 7. The Brooklyns took the series, 2 to 1. St. Louis drove two Dodger pitchers out of the box in the first three innings, scoring seven runs, but the winners went ahead by a big fifth inning. Pitcher Harry Eisenstat took his third victory of the season.

The Giants moved to within half a game of second place, held at the moment by the Cardinals, by defeating the Cubs, 10 to 1. Four home runs by McCarthy, Chiozza, Moore and Bartell crushed the Bruins, who dropped into the second division when Brooklyn moved up. Clydell Castleman was on the mound for the Giants.

Four for Cuyler

A 16-hit attack, led by Kiki Cuyler's four out of five, gave the Reds a 12-to-3 triumph over the Phillies.

The big news in the American League yesterday involved the Philadelphia Athletics, who beat the Tigers again and gained an undisputed hold on the leadership. George Caster pitched, yielding only four hits. The single Tiger run was unearned. Bob Johnson's homer with Wally Moses on base in the first inning gave Caster all the runs he needed. Moses also hit one in the seventh.

The victory left the A's a full contest in front of the Indians in the league standing. Connie Mack's hustlers have now won six of their last seven games, including a string of three straight from Detroit.

The Red Sox leaped into third position yesterday by pounding the Indians, 11 to 4. Jimmy Foxx snapped out of his batting slump and led the Boston offense with a homer and double, driving in four runs. Roger Cramer, who has hit in every Boston game with one exception, produced three singles and scored three runs.

Continued ineffective pitching knocked the Yankees into the lower bracket of the circuit again yesterday. The White Sox won, 7 to 2, collecting 10 safeties off Bump Hadley during the first six innings. The Browns went into sixth place, beating Washington, 7 to 5.

National League

	Won.	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	13	3	.813
St. Louis	10	7	.588
New York	10	8	.556
Brooklyn	9	10	.474
Chicago	8	10	.444
Boston	7	11	.389
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
Cincinnati	6	10	.375

Results May 11

Brooklyn 9, St. Louis 7.
Pittsburgh 3, Boston 0.
New York 10, Chicago 1.
Cincinnati 12, Philadelphia 3.

Bob Jones Scores A 'Double Eagle'

By the Associated Press

Atlanta, Ga., May 12

Bobby Jones, former king of all the golfers, had to his credit today a "double eagle," a links accomplishment far rarer than a hole-in-one.

Jones holed a No. 3 wood shot for a deuce on the 565-yard fifth hole at East Lake in a friendly match yesterday.

The "double eagle" is a score of three under par. Since it is a physical impossibility to hole the tee shot on most par four holes, the double eagle is made most frequently on par five holes.

Competition Is Essential For Record Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 12 — That competition is the essence of high-class track and field performances is illustrated by entries in the annual Big Ten championships here May 21 and 22.

Outstanding entries in the meet will be the distance contingent from Indiana and Ohio State's great pair of jumpers. With four world's records owned by that group, it remains doubtful whether the same entries individually could have established the same marks without the competition and rivalry so close at hand.

Perhaps this is best proved by Dave Albritton and Mel Walker of Ohio State. Two years ago Walker was a sophomore, the Buckeyes' best, and he had a ceiling of 6ft. 3in. In the Conference he was third, doing 6ft. 2⅝in. Then along came Albritton, one of the nation's interscholastic stars. Albritton had a best jump of 6ft. 6⅞in. last year and Walker had brought his best up to 6ft. 5in. In the Conference meet both hit 6ft. 6in., Walker winning in a jump-off.

But after the collegiate season the pair began fighting each other in earnest, getting no decision in the National A. A. U. meet, however, when they tied for first with Cornelius Johnson at 6ft. 8in. Then the deadlock was definitely broken when Albritton, in the final Olympic trials, lifted himself to 6ft. 9¾in. for a tie with Johnson and the world's record.

That ended their 1936 competition against each other, but they resumed this year, Walker keeping a slight margin until the Butler Relays, when he jumped to the exact equivalent of Albritton's outdoor mark and a new world's indoor record.

Behind Don Lash, world's two-mile record holder from Indiana, Tommy Deckard and Jim Smith have been carrying on to establish records which in other years would rank them as the class of the collegiate distance men. But slightly heralded when they began varsity competition, coming from Bloomington, they last year were ranked fifth and sixth among college milers and second and third in the two-mile.

Lucy Awarded Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, N. Y., May 12—John Lucy of Rutherford, N. J., has been awarded the Renny Antolini Trophy at Colgate University. This prize is given to the football player who shows the greatest technical improvement, aptitude, regular attendance and punctuality. It was donated by Antolini, a back on the 1932 Colgate varsity eleven. Lucy was a guard on last fall's varsity.

Williams College Players Advance to N. E. Tennis Final

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 12 (AP)—Two Williams College players yesterday won their way into the singles final of the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament.

Alfred Jarvis, sophomore, seeded No. 1, triumphed over Thomas of Dartmouth, 9—7, 8—6, and Capt. Norm Anderson of the Indians, 6—2, 8—6, in the semifinals.

Bob Weller, who furnished Monday's upset by conquering his teammate, Captain Kingman of Williams, won 6—2, 6—2 victories over Harty of Dartmouth and Fitzpatrick of Providence, ranked No. 3.

In the doubles play Kingman and Weller combined to send a home team into the semifinals along with two combinations from M. I. T. and one from Dartmouth.

Anderson was forced to three sets by Al Barrows of Wesleyan before gaining the semifinal bracket. Fitzpatrick moved into that round when Jack Exton, Brown's star, defaulted because of a sprained ankle.

Jarvis, former national indoor junior champion, was extended by Thomas and Anderson as both Dartmouth players rallied to deuce their final sets after trailing 5—1.

Anderson and Thomas, in the doubles, defeated Hanson and Marr of Springfield without the loss of a game, while Kingman and Weller, seeded No. 1, were forced to an 11—9 opening set before hitting their stride against Quinn and Skillings of Brown.

The summary:

Singles—Quarterfinals

Jarvis (Williams) defeated Thomas (Dartmouth) 9—7, 8—6.
Anderson (Dartmouth) defeated Barrows (Wesleyan) 5—7, 6—1, 6—3.
Fitzpatrick (Providence) defeated Exton (Brown) 6—1, 4—2, default.
Weller (Williams) defeated Harty (Dartmouth) 6—2, 6—2.

Semifinals

Jarvis defeated Anderson, 6—2, 8—6.
Weller defeated Fitzpatrick, 6—2, 6—2.

Doubles—Second Round

Lyttle and Wholey (M. I. T.) defeated Pfeiffer and Brown (Wesleyan) 4—6, 6—2, 6—3.
Rice and Leland (Brown) defeated Gaskell and Hanan (Williams) 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.
Fitzpatrick and Berg (Providence) defeated W. A. Harty and R. P. Hart (Dartmouth) 6—4, 8—6.
Stearns and Babcock (M. I. T.) defeated Parsons and O'Bryson (Trinity 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Anderson and Thomas (Dartmouth) defeated Hanson and Marr (Springfield) 6—0, 6—0.
Lyttle and Wholey defeated Rice and Leland 6—3, 6—2.
Stearns and Babcock defeated Fitzpatrick and Berg 6—4, 6—2.
Kingman and Weller (Williams) defeated Quinn and Skillings (Brown) 11—9, 6—1.

By a Staff Photographer

Alfred Jarvis, Williams

Seeded No. 1 in New England Intercollegiate Tennis

Marathon Entries Are Already Over The Century Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—A field of at least 100 starters is assured for the tenth annual motorboat marathon down the Hudson River from Albany to New York next Sunday, Charles C. Alexander Jr., secretary of the Middle Atlantic Outboard Association, announced today. The advance entry list was over the century mark last night and the fleet is expected to expand to near-record proportions before the deadline next Saturday afternoon.

The tiny outboard hydroplanes again will feature the marathon competition, running on a handicap basis which will bring fame and even a small amount of fortune to the first driver over the finish line. Cash awards total $1000, and the array of amateur and special prizes is even more imposing. Outboard motors, watches, cups and trophies are included in the list which is headed by the William Randolph Hearst Perpetual Trophy for the outboard victor.

With the start at the Albany Yacht Club and the finish line at the foot of Dyckman Street in Manhattan, the course for this year's classic is approximately 130 miles long. The battle with currents, tides, debris and rough water annually takes a heavy toll among the competing craft, less than 37 per cent of the starters having finished in the eight marathons already held.

The first outboards, the Class A drivers, will start away from Albany at 8 o'clock (E. D. T.) Sunday morning. The Class A outfits have a handicap of 47m. 19s. over the larger Class F, or scratch, motors.

Outboard runabouts, competing as a separate class, will start at 9 o'clock, and the inboard field, including 225-cubic-inch hydroplanes and Classes E, C and K inboard runabouts, will get away at 9:30 a. m.

Clayton Bishop, a deputy fire chief of Onset, Mass., won last year's outboard race with a Class B boat, and John B. Shade Jr. of Philadelphia led the inboards to the line with his 225-cubic-inch racer, Zippy Too.

Leafs Draft Roy Heximer

TORONTO, May 12 (AP)—Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League have acquired Roy Heximer, right winger with Copper Cliff Juniors, Frank Selke of the Toronto Hockey Club announced last night. Heximer was drafted from an unnamed club at the Detroit week-end National League meeting. Selke said a confusion of names led to the report Leafs had drafted Obs Heximer, former Niagara Falls (Ont.) amateur, from Providence Reds. Selke said Leafs had not drafted that player.

College Baseball Results

Boston 5, Boston C. 4.
Bowdoin 3, Bates 2.
Fordham 5, St. John's 2.
Hamilton 5, Colgate 4.
Harvard 7, Brown 6.
Illinois 4, Chicago 3.
L. I. U. 14, Newark 6.
Lehigh 2, Princeton 1.
Louisville 11, Western Kentucky 4.
Maryland 10, Temple 6.
Nebraska 7, Oklahoma 5.
North Carolina 7, Wake Forest 6.
R. I. State 5, Worcester P. I. 1.
Springfield 9, Amherst 7.
St. Lawrence 1, Ithaca 0.
Vermont 6, St. Michael's 5.
Virginia 4, Richmond 1.
Yale 15, Torrington B. C. 14.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	12	6	.667
Newark	10	6	.625
Buffalo	9	6	.600
Montreal	8	7	.533
Syracuse	8	9	.471
Rochester	7	8	.467
Jersey City	7	8	.467
Baltimore	2	13	.133

Results May 11

Jersey City 6, Buffalo 5.
Montreal 8, Baltimore 7.
Newark 4, Rochester 1.
Toronto 8, Syracuse 7.

Sears Cup Play at Longwood

Longwood Cricket Club courts will be the scene of the annual Sears Cup intercity women's tennis matches on June 4 and 5. Boston was not represented last year but hopes to regain former honors this year.

Paul Runyan Has Hopes of Winning Second Golf Title

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—The little man with the big game is going to leave no stone unturned in his quest for one of the four vacancies on the United States Ryder Cup team. And, as one of the stones which he believes needs turning, Paul Runyan has high hopes of winning his second metropolitan open championship at the Forest Hill Field Club, Bloomfield, N. J., this week.

Runyan first won the "Met" in 1934, when he was leading money-winner, took the P. G. A. championship and in general was the "big noise" of the links.

The following summer, lanky Henry Picard, the long and straight shooter from Hershey, Penna., took the "Met," followed last summer by Byron Nelson, who today is one of the outstanding younger candidates for the Ryder Cup team.

The Metropolitan, despite its comparatively small prize list of $2000, always has been a fast tournament, kept that way by fast company. Frequently, as last summer, it furnished fine preparation, to both local and touring pros, for the national open. At other times, as this week, it has furnished a chance for game-tuning before the first shots in the P. G. A. championship.

Runyan has two factors working in his favor as the time approaches for the first round Thursday of the three-day competition.

For one thing, the tournament site is the course where Paul was first employed when he came up from Arkansas seven years ago.

Even though he was at Forest Hills only one summer, as assistant pro, he became sufficiently well acquainted with the place to tour it consistently in the low 60's.

In addition he has on his side what amounts almost to grim determination—determination not to be shut out of the Ryder Cup lineup. He realizes the competition will be tough—besides Nelson, Wood, and himself, the 13-man group fighting for the four empty berths includes Jimmy Hines, Sam Snead, Ed Dudley, Olin Dutra, Vic Ghezzi, Dick Metz, Harold (Jug) McSpaden, Ky Laffoon, Ralph Guldahl and Ray Mangrum—but he is firm in the belief that his average score will be one of the low four on the basis of the 36-hole qualifying test for the P. G. A. at Pittsburgh May 24-30, and the 72 holes of the United States open at Birmingham, Mich., June 10-12.

Vines Defeats Perry

HERSHEY, Penna., May 12 (AP)—Ellsworth Vines defeated Fred Perry last night in a match in their national tennis tour, making the standing 32 matches to 30. The score was 4—6, 6—3, 6—2.

In the other singles match, Al Chapin, substituting for George Lott, lost to Bruce Barnes, 6—4, 9—7. Vines and Chapin defeated Perry and Barnes in the doubles match, 6—3, 6—2.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	24	13	.649
San Francisco	23	14	.622
Los Angeles	22	16	.579
San Diego	21	18	.538
Seattle	17	18	.486
Portland	14	21	.400
Oakland	14	24	.368
Missions	13	26	.333

Results May 11

San Francisco 2, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 9, Seattle 2.
Missions 21, Portland 6.
Sacramento 8, San Diego 7.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	17	4	.810
Toledo	12	11	.522
Minneapolis	11	11	.500
Columbus	10	11	.476
Kansas City	8	10	.444
Louisville	9	12	.429
Indianapolis	8	12	.400
St. Paul	7	11	.389

Results May 11

Toledo 6, Kansas City 5.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 5.
Indianapolis at St. Paul (postponed).
Louisville at Minneapolis (postponed).

College Tennis Results

Bowdoin 7, Maine 2.
Chicago 7, L. I. U. 1.
Fordham 7, St. Francis 2.
N. Y. U. 8, Northwestern. 2

Michigan State Files Entries For I. C. 4A Meet

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—The first of the formidable track candidates to file entries for the 61st annual intercollegiate championship of the I. C. 4A, the first outdoor title meet to be held in New York since 1903, was Michigan State. The East Lansing institution has furnished the individual and team winners for the I. C. 4A cross country championship for the past four years, so naturally distance runners dominate its contribution.

Kenneth Waite, winner of the 1936 individual title, and Richard Frey, who won the freshman title and entered the sophomore class this term, will be strong candidates for the mile honors. Frey is also listed in the two mile. Other members of the cross country team are Nelson Gardner and Arthur Green in the half-mile and Gerard Boss and Harry Butler in the two-mile. Another prominent candidate is Wilbur Greer, who has records of 9.9s. in the hundred, 21.6s. in the furlong. He has a leap of 22ft. 11½ inches in the broad jump.

The question of participation of the Californians is still a question. Even if the entry is received, it is not certain that any appreciable representation will be present at the games. The only definite announcement so far is that University of California at Los Angeles will not send a team.

All the contestants in the heptagonal meet at Cambridge last Saturday are sure to send their full strength, with Yale doubtless utilizing the full string of 47 which sprang the surprise victory over favored Columbia. The Lions doubtless will show better at Randall's Island than they did on Soldiers Field. Harvard, Princeton and Cornell should all be strong title contenders.

Under the present plans, heats and preliminaries in 11 of the events will be staged on the first day, leaving only the distance runs, high jump and pole vault and the finals for the second day. The semifinals in the 100 and high hurdles will also be held on Friday, but the furlong flat and hurdles will have both semifinals and finals on Saturday. Just how many heats will be necessary to reduce the contestants to the six in the sprints and hurdles, and the eight or nine in the quarter and half, cannot be determined until all the entries are in.

In the field events, the rules provide for four tries, with the 10 best allowed two more each, on Friday, and the six then surviving will have six more tries on Saturday, with the best on both days determining the final positions.

The long furlong straight-away runs will be along the eastern side of the track, affording a full view for every spectator of the entire race, while the quarter will be run around a single turn, and the half around three turns, ending on the west side with a final straight-away stretch of 60 yards, assuring fast time. The field may be reached easily by buses from the ends of the Triborough Bridge, while free parking spaces are available for more than 50,000 cars.

Thirteen Boat Clubs Admitted to A.P.B.A.

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Thirteen clubs were admitted to the American Power Boat Association at a meeting of the association's council, last night, including the New Zealand Power Boat Club of Auckland, N. Z.

The council discussed finances, racing discipline, and regatta schedules at the meeting and announced that 87 regattas have been scheduled for power boats in the United States this year.

Other organizations admitted to membership included: The Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto; the New York State Power Boat Racing Association, Albany, N. Y.; Canandaigua Regatta Association, Canandaigua, N. Y.; the Norwalk Yacht Club, Norwalk, Conn.; the Hallowe'en Yacht Club, Stamford, Conn.; the Dare Yacht Club, Manteo, N. C.; the Fulton Regatta Association, Fulton, N. Y.; the North Park Boat Club, Pittsburgh; Kentucky Derby Festival Association, Louisville; Onondaga Yacht Club, Liverpool, N. Y.; Englewood Basin Yacht Club, Englewood, N. J.; the Longview Yacht Club, Longview, Wash.

American and Canadian Pro Golfers to Meet

TORONTO, May 12 (AP)—The first match of a series to be played by Canadian and United States professional golfers will be staged here Sept. 7, two days before the Canadian open gets under way.

George Cumming, Toronto, chairman of the committee arranging the matches, has been informed by George Jacobus of the United States Professional Golfers' Association that details of the match are satisfactory. The United States body will select a team of 10 to play a team to be chosen by the Canadian Professional Golfers' Association.

Yale Announces Trophy

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 12 (AP)—The Yale Athletic Association announced yesterday that it has been presented a trophy in memory of Edward C. Daoust Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, a member of the class of 1937, Sheffield Scientific School. Malcolm Farmer, chairman of the association, said the trophy will be awarded to the man who does the most to further pole vaulting at the university.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	10	5	.667
Cleveland	9	6	.600
Boston	8	6	.571
Detroit	9	8	.529
New York	9	8	.529
St. Louis	6	9	.400
Chicago	6	10	.375
Washington	6	11	.353

Results May 11

Philadelphia 4, Detroit 1.
Boston 11, Cleveland 4.
Chicago 7, New York 2.
St. Louis 7, Washington 5.

Princeton Elects Halsey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 12—William F. Halsey 3d of Long Beach, Calif., has been elected president of the Princeton University Intramural Athletic Association for next year.

And Talking of . . . Spectators

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fashions for Fans

LONDON—"We needs must love the highest when we see it," sang the poet, Tennyson. But he was not thinking of Derby hats at football matches. As Lord Houghton might have been when he declared in "The Men of Old"

A man's best things are nearest him,
Lie close about his feet.

And as the Scottish Football Association was when it gave forth its recent edict on suitable headwear for the great Anglo-Scottish international game at Hampden Park, Glasgow. Though it is not customary for the governing bodies of sport to write fashion forecasts for spectators, the nabobs of Scottish soccer hinted that on the occasion under notice bowler (or Derby) hats would hardly be considered the thing. Well, a nod is as good as a wink to most people. And better than a fist through the crown of your Sunday lid. So hard hats were conspicuous only by their absence in the biggest crowd that has ever watched a football game.

Contemplating that closely packed mass of 149,547 soccer fans, whose sartorial tractability had so enhanced the common fund of pleasure that afternoon, I was moved to reflect upon the various types of British sporting crowd and their distinguishing qualities of dress and behavior.

Soccer Terraces

The soccer terraces I should describe (doing great injustice to countless peaceful individuals on them, of course) as the forum for impatient polemics. A typical intellectual of the crowd on the popular side is prophetic, encyclopedic and, as he himself would say, sarcastic-like. The utterances of the cartoonists' delight—the florid gentleman with a flat, checkered cloth cap and a "choker"—are loud and epigrammatic, touching upon soccer in general, the referee of the day in particular. And he contradicts with all the vehemence of one who knows that he knows. When he shouts "Foul" without seeing the incident, or advocates that the home team should trample upon the faces of the visiting side, it is not because he inclines to an uncharitable view, but just because he is in the mood to shout and any excuse will do.

Now the typical Rugby Union spectator is quite a different proposition. At the Rugger international or inter-varsity game we see—as at the Oxford-Cambridge cricket match—the gnarled and bronzed country parson "up for the day" and his somber cloth is like an onyx set in a rainbow. For in Rugger, more mightily than a[illegible]ywhere else, flourishes the great British custom of the old school or club tie. Not to mention the old school muffler.

Club colors, I may say, have multiplied fantastically since the war. Hence the disgruntled puffings and blowings of any modern Major Bagstock who may see a close resemblance between the tie round his own neck and that worn by his butcher's delivery-boy, ace pedaller of the Lesser Pumpton Bicycle Club.

"Feminine Knowledge"

The salient characteristic of the English Rugby Union spectator is that he has played or is still playing the game himself and is steeped in its public school tradition—the game, the whole game and nothing but the game. The knowledge of the feminine spectators—and they are numerous—is more apparent than real in most cases. Though that is a most perilous generalization, considering the number of women who nowadays know men's sports from A to Z, or at least from A to B.

Threading a way through the golf match spectators, with their marvelous pull-overs (or should it be pullsover?) the lawn tennis crowds, the bowls devotees with their panama hats, the regatta boat race throngs with their prismatic blazers and frocks, and the yachtsmen with their little caps cocked jauntily over one eye, we come to one of England's finest sartorial phenomena — the cricket fan, the man, not in the pavilion, but on the "bleachers."

This gentleman bears the cachet of the middle middle-class (if such a social strata may be considered still to exist) and he must have been the cause of the axiom that the Britishers take their pleasure sadly. From him the delights of today are always tinged just faintly with mourning for the greater delights of yesterday. But, in spite of appearances, he is really a very happy and contented person.

You can recognize him at once by his gray flannel "bags," old sports jacket, well-thumbed copy of "Wisden," and the brown paper parcel containing his thermo-flask, a piece of cake, an apple and some sandwiches. In advanced cases, especially among the young of the species, the match-going outfit includes a scorebook, so that the fate of every ball bowled may be recorded with a stub of a pencil.

Deals With Alternatives

Now this cricket fan deals largely with alternatives. And he has all day in which to do it. He spreads out his newspaper carefully upon the wooden seat and watches (or dozes) until it is time for a morsel of lunch, accompanied by a discussion of the possibilities of further sunshine (or rain). This occupies the time until the players do (or do not) return to the wicket, and then there is the opportunity of watching (or dozing) until tea, after which the process is repeated until stumps are drawn at 6:30, leaving ample time for unhurried contemplation of what has (or has not) occurred during the heat and turmoil of the day. Our friend is a sort of walking "Wisden," a storehouse of facts and figures. In which he resembles another well-known cricket-watching type, found in or near the pavilion and seen to perfection at the Eton-Harrow and Oxford-Cambridge games at Lord's. You know—sponge-bag trousers, a frock coat, a gray top-hat tilted slightly on one side, a grizzled mustache, a monocle. "The game, Sir, is not what it was in my time.'

The sartorial antithesis to this exhibit, I suppose, is a youthful sample from the crowd at the speedways. This young fellow may wear headgear like an aviator, but, in the main, he looks like a horseman who has known trouble. Except that he has no horse. And no trouble. Why, even engine trouble is a contradiction in terms to a real dyed-in-the-dungarees motor-bike enthusiast, who secretly likes his machine to go wrong, so that he may delve anew into its mysteries and put it right.

The people we have been discussing are types. The average spectator (whatever he may be) would doubtless look like none of them. Though, mathematically speaking, I suppose he should like all of them. Which is,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"A pretty fancy"

Syracuse Grid Squad Winds Up Spring Sessions

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 12 (AP)—The first treatment of Minnesota's powerhouse system were administered to an ambitious Syracuse University football squad at the spring training session just ended by Ossie Solem, new Orange mentor, but actual results of the "treatments" cannot be fully measured until fall.

At present, the best Solem can predict is "a peppy, husky, but inexperienced team."

"We are neither pessimistic nor optimistic. Right now, we don't know how good we have to be to win, or, reversing the situation, how bad to lose," said the former Iowa coach.

The task confronting Solem is no easy one. He inherited a varsity squad that lost seven out of eight games last season with more than half the regulars scheduled for graduation in June, including Vannie Albanese, ace ball-carrier for three years.

Much of the burden will fall on the sophomore candidates, whose record of three defeats in five contests as freshmen was not encouraging.

The inter-squad scrimmages that climaxed the five weeks' spring training indicated several newcomers may be in the varsity line-up, although some experienced players, such as Marty Glickman, Art Morrison and Johnny Gorecki, were not available for the workouts.

Included among the talent up from the frosh group are: Ends: Phil Allen, Corning, N. Y.; Les Balmer, Pittsfield, Mass.; tackles: George Hooper, Kingston, Penna.; Fred Carter, Dunkirk, N. Y.; guards: William (Red) Heater, Reading, Penna.; Hugh Daugherty, Barnesboro, Penna.; Earl Moore, Lawrence, Mass.; center: Paul Troup, Reading, Penna.

Backs: William Hoffman, Toledo, Ohio; Burns Marvil, Laurel, Del.; Jack Hinkle, Milton, Penna.; Walt Zimdahl, Elmira, N. Y.; Willard Thomas, Wilkes-Barre, Penna., and Joseph Koch, Camillus.

Thirty-Four Crews to Race

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (AP)—Thirty-four crews will compete in the 10 races of the annual American Henley and Childs Cup regattas Saturday on the Schuylkill river. Officials announced that Princeton University's third varsity will row against Pennsylvania's third, Union Boat Club of Boston and Manhattan College in the Stewards Cup event for eight-oared shells. Union Club also will send an eight against Penn A. C. and the Undine barge in the inter-club race.

Where to Dine

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Edwin L. Phillips, Paul Ballantyne
Tom Ewell, Barry Sullivan
Eves., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. Mat., 55c to $1.65 Sat. Mat., 55c to $2.20. Tax inc.

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"QUALITY STREET"
Betty Furness and John Payne
"FAIR WARNING"

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"THE DESERT SONG"
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ANNABELLA — HENRY FONDA
in "WINGS OF THE MORNING"
KATHARINE HEPBURN — F. TONE
in "QUALITY STREET"

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

For Getting On in World—Self-Discipline Advised

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Are You Willing Only to Win a Result?

Florence Hale, Who Has Won Many, Thinks Honest Effort a Prime Essential

By Marjorie Shuler
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When Florence Hale was still a young girl in school she wanted very much to go with some of her classmates as waitress in a summer-resort hotel. Her parents opposed the plan, but the young Florence, with characteristic determination, put down her name and then announced to her family that she was already pledged to the undertaking. It really was easier than she had expected and she was even a bit puzzled that the opposition ceased.

She set off very happily but the joy evaporated rapidly in the conditions in which she found herself. She stuck it out for a week and then wrote that she thought if her mother should ask it, the hotel would release her from her promise.

But her mother wrote back something like this: I am sorry that you have to sleep in the attic with 20 other girls. I am sorry that your bed has two humps in it. I am sorry that the work is so hard and you have not only to pass the plates but to wash them. But, my dear, you made a promise and you must keep it.

The memory of that summer is one reason why Florence Hale puts discipline high up on the list of attainments for anyone who wishes to get on in the world. And now that she has served as head of rural education in the State of Maine, president of the National Education Association, editor of "The Grade Teacher," and for five years a weekly broadcaster on educational topics, she thinks that discipline which develops initiative tempered with caution is pretty important.

"I watch young people," she said the other day. "They want everything to come in a minute. At the first taste of drudgery or the first cross word they want to give up a job. What they should be doing is to map out the road they want to travel, see the steps which they must take and get all the advice they can from others who have gone ahead of them."

Fitted Herself for Each Job

Getting advice is one of Miss Hale's chief occupations. She is a kind of perpetual question mark, and she has stored away a vast amount of information on a great many topics. The result is that while she has pretty well walked the road she intended, she has taken plenty of time to fit herself for each job she has attempted. She has never wanted anything that she could not earn honestly, and has constantly been looking around to see how she could improve.

A great many of her advisers have been men in the education profession, and she is firmly convinced that there are many men who want women to succeed and who are willing to help them do so.

"Women have had a hard struggle," she says, "but often they bring a lot of troubles on themselves. You can't carry a chip on your shoulder and have people like you, nor can you take short cuts to high positions. You may win them quickly if you are clever enough but you won't enjoy them and you will have a pretty hard time keeping them."

The habit of listening to advice is the result of another lesson back in her school days. The head of the normal school which she was attending invited a very prominent educator to address the students. The speaker was an erudite gentleman and he talked far above the heads of his audience. The students giggled and wiggled. They knew that they had misbehaved and they were prepared for rebuke the next morning. But the type of the rebuke was unexpected. The head of the school admitted that the speech was beyond the ability of the students to understand, but he cautioned them that whenever in the future they should have an opportunity to meet anyone of attainment that they would be wise to be very quiet, to sit close, to listen, to try to understand just how success had been achieved and then to practice what they learned.

Miss Florence Hale
Editor and Educator

Miss Hale has another major rule which she has constantly applied. Once a year, she says, salaries are settled. When that time comes she makes as ardent a stand as she can for the amount she believes her services are worth, and the amount she thinks her employer can afford to pay. And then all the rest of the year she forgets the financial end of her job. She does the best that she can and she never measures that best by the amount of money she is being paid.

Doing One's Best

Recently, in her capacity as editor, she met a young artist. She believed that the artist was extremely able. But, she explained, I cannot start you at the top price. If you will send some of your work and let me begin to use it, I think my readers will like it. They will write and say so and I shall be able to advance you financially. The artist sent some work. They were, however, merely rough sketches, which the artist explained were all she could afford to do—at that price. Miss Hale returned the sketches.

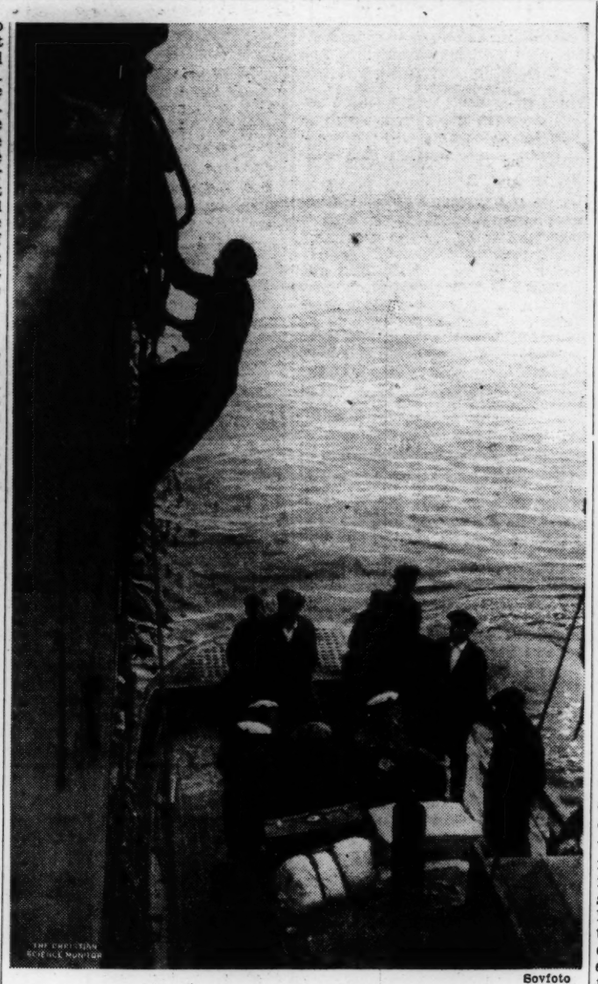
At the same time she was buying work from another artist, someone with good ideas but not equipped to execute them so well. Very often the sketches had to be redrawn, and Miss Hale wrote and explained just why the work was not up to standard. She is pretty pleased just now because the sketches have improved tremendously, and the artist wrote that the criticism had led her to take a course in training, and that in that course she had won top prize for a national contest.

Courage, Too

It took a bit of courage to give up a nice, safe job as director of rural education in Maine and come to New York City in the midst of the depression as editor of a school magazine. But Miss Hale did it, and one of the reasons why she did it was because she decided that she was getting "too sure" of herself, that she wasn't getting enough criticism, that she needed attack in order to develop herself still further.

But Miss Hale is not taking on a metropolitan air. She is still very much a New Englander. She still thinks and acts pretty much as she did in a rural atmosphere.

And that is because she has still one more major rule of guidance. This is, in her own words, "Be yourself. Don't try to be all things to all people. That is a confession of weakness. Learn all you can, but apply it in your own way and never try to be anything but just your very own self."



Sovfoto

Climbing Aboard—Capt. Anna Schetinina

Cheerfulness, initiative, courage, adaptability, endurance—qualities such as these are seen by observers of modern Russian women. And because the rulers of Soviet Russia have realized the importance of harnessing these qualities to the upbuilding of their state, women have never anywhere been called upon to share so completely in the task of building up a backward country. As a consequence Russia today presents a constantly unfolding panorama of women doing so-called "man's work"—in the fields operating complex agricultural machinery, in steel mills tending blazing furnaces, directing squads of men in great tractor factories, at the controls of speeding locomotives, digging damp subway tunnels, unloading stone to repair roads. All this in addition to filling a large share of the executive and professional posts.

In the picture above, Capt. Anna Schetinina of the steamer Chavicha is climbing aboard her ship from a cutter. Anna Schetinina is an experienced captain of far-sailing steamers of the Soviet trading fleet in the Far East. In 1936 her ship served the route between Vladivostok and the shores of the Kamchatka Peninsula.

Through the Editor's Window

Moon Views, Blossom Views—And Values

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese have a pretty custom of going forth to a "View" of one or another of the beauties of nature. You may be invited to a "Moon View," which is served up to the party by way of refreshments—served up, one might add, with the reverent appreciation that enables the guests to gain from it a real refreshment. When the flaming colors of autumn paint the hillsides, or the tender beauty of little new leaves ushers in a northern spring, I often think again of this excellent Japanese custom. It is, to me, indicative of a true sense of values.

There is much that we should be the better for stopping to appreciate at any time; but just now, for those of us in northern latitudes, the almost hourly unfolding and deepening of bud and blossom is irresistible invitation to note and be grateful.

We are most of us busy, running along in our network of routes, and during the long winter our activities have been keyed to things like Organizations and Firms and Employment and Immediate Needs. In the rush to "get things done" we may have let slip from our consciousness our inner criteria of what is and is not important. A change of season, especially the ushering in of one that is so dreamily beautiful as the Spring, is a welcome reminder to us to reassess our values. That circle of eager little boys playing marbles on the walk may be really worth stopping to watch. Their conversation may be worth cultivating. After all, what are we hurrying for! And I often marvel how we get into the way of thinking that there are so many daily, transient things more important than expressing fellowship and kindness to someone who has been on this planet three quarters of a century or more. A freshly drawn up list of the lasting, the eternal elements in life can be helpful as a guide in deciding what we are willing to stop to do.

* * *

I have always been glad for the time I took (from something, I know not what) to drink deeply of the beauty of my own college campus each early spring. Out of many of my college experiences it is one of the more lasting. I can see yet, the tiny leaves making delicate shadows along the walk in front of the President's House. I can still feel the wonder of the light softly playing through the white-stemmed, weeping birch that some earlier class always circled around at commencement. What themes were put off, what paragraphs in Napoleonic Era went unread until later, I don't recall. I am only glad that I knew enough to realize, even then, that a silent communing with the beauty of those few early days each May were more important. Without them, I would not now have what is a very real inner experience which has stayed with me through the years.

It may be the spring, it may be the autumn, it may be a chance to do or see something at some special moment—the point, to me, is that one keep so spiritually awake that one knows what is lasting, eternal,—and hence, important. Transitory and insignificant things also need doing, to be sure. Happily our mind and thought cannot be leashed by them unless we let it. And certain other regular activities, too, remain essential, and are always important.

* * *

But so often, going around like a wound-up clock, we get into the habit of thinking that unimportant things or things that could wait, are the only ones that the very next minute need doing. A "Moon View," a "Cherry-Blossom View" a "View of the Wren-Just-Back From-the-South," the tiny red blossoms on the maple tree outside one's window, the wee, perfect leaves of the oak—these seem to me highly important just now. For if we will open our hearts and minds to them, they can speak to us of tenderness and gratitude, of quiet thinking, and of a consciousness of the continual newness of life.

Porridge!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Irish porridge, English porridge, Scotch porridge, and porridge from the Shetlands, all porridge, yet each one with a little difference. But how good they all are!

Irish porridge, often called "Stirabout" or "Stirbid," is eaten from a blue delft bowl, with a smaller bowl of the same pattern standing alongside, nearly full of sweet, new milk. Dip the dessert spoon into the porridge, then carefully into the milk. That's the way porridge is enjoyed in Ireland. And it is not always made from oats, or oatmeal. Some porridges and very excellent too, is made from white Indian meal, cooked long and slowly, being stirred often, then served with cream. Never any sugar on Irish porridge, nor in Scotland or Shetland. Nothing so effeminate. Only in England do they put sugar on their porridge.

Scotsman's Brose

The Scotsman likes his brose, so the guid wife has the salted water tearing boiling, ready to pour over the oatmeal in the bowl. She then stirs until it is thick, and serves to the guid man and the bairns, who relish it, with the sweet milk.

Porridge in Shetland is sometimes cooked in milk, instead of water. It is then called Milgruel, and is a very special dish for Sunday morning, before leaving for the kirk.

Milgruel

One pint of whole milk
Two ounces of oatmeal
Pinch of salt Bring the milk to a boil, then stir in gently the oatmeal, and boil for about 30 minutes. Serve with a pat of butter.

To make gruel for babies and small children, pour cold water over the oats; stir for a few minutes, then strain off the liquid, either through a strainer or with a spoon. Then bring the liquid slowly to a boil, and allow to simmer gently until thick. Add fresh or condensed milk, salt and sugar, and if preferred, a drop of vanilla flavoring.

There is no porridge in America, only mush, or cereal! A. G. C.

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

Most insistent of all the immediate demands came from the kitchen floor. New linoleum seemed to be an absolute necessity, from the standpoint of decent living and of safety. The kitchen budget, however, said nothing whatever about new linoleum. Nothing daunted, and knowing well that where an absolute need existed there was most certainly a way of filling it and that the only problem was to discover that way, this housewife began investigating ways and means. The happy result was finally a beautifully stippled linoleum, the work done by the family at small cost.

As the first step in the process the many breaks and cracks were attended to. Patches were cut from scraps of linoleum (which happened to be of an entirely different pattern) and fitted carefully into the spaces cut out to receive them. Tacked into place with small tacks, these patches were scarcely discernible after being painted. Plastic wood was used to fill in cracks and smaller holes. The old metal seam binding was taken up, and a much wider one was put down in its place to cover the weak spots along the seams.

This done, the whole surface was painted with a good floor paint, chestnut in color. Two coats were used. When this was dry, the stippling was done, using for this purpose an ivory paint, darkened by the addition of a little of the chestnut. For the stippling a good clean sponge was used—one with rather large holes, since this made the pattern more effective.

Two coats of varnish completed the job, which was so successful that no caller was allowed to leave without being shown the kitchen floor.

R. M. S.

(Number II will follow soon)

Building an Outdoor Grill

Here Is an Idea for Your Summer Cabin—At Less Than $5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, Mo.

Approximately $4.25—along with a little work that is really fun—will build a rock grill in your own back yard. A corner on the home grounds where nothing ever grows and where a group may collect and have a good time may be a splendid location for this outdoor cooking stove.

The first problem is collecting materials. When I began planning a grill for our back yard, I found that a man who owns a farm not far from town had enough rocks on his land to build a dozen grills and that he would haul the rocks for $1 a load.

Two loads, I decided, of flat, medium-sized rocks would be plenty to build the grill as well as a flagstone walk around the front and sides. To make concrete for holding the rocks together and for putting a floor in the grill, I bought three cubic feet of sand for a total of 75 cents and three sacks of cement at 50 cents a sack.

A scrap iron heap furnished two iron bars for supporting the chimney and also a piece of sheet iron to lay across the top of the grill to hold cooking vessels; but these can, of course, be purchased. Equipment for proceeding with the building job included a large, flat, wooden box in which to mix concrete, a hoe to mix with, an old, rather large bucket in which to carry cement and sand, and a trowel for shaping the concrete.

Here is the whole outlay of materials. Prices of course may vary slightly according to locality and circumstances.

Two loads of rock	$2
Three cubic feet of sand	.75
Three sacks of cement	$1.50
Total	$4.25

Before beginning actual work, I drew plans which provided for a grill five feet long and three feet wide. The height of the flue was to be five feet and the width of the rock around the grill three feet. The flue should be made this height or even higher to insure a good draft and to carry the smoke well above the grill. The wall of the grill, left open at one end and supporting the flue at the other, was to be 18 inches high. These dimensions allow plenty of room for firewood on the inside and make the grill a convenient height to cook on.

With these measurements in mind, I laid the foundation, fitting some of the heaviest rocks together as nearly as possible and filling the cracks with cement. To make the concrete I mixed the sand and cement and added enough water to make the concrete of medium consistency. In this manner I continued building and fitting the rocks upon each other until the wall of the grill was about 18 inches high. If you have someone, as I did, to help you build your grill you can divide the work by having one person do the concrete mixing while the other fits the rocks together.

After the wall, came the chimney. Across the top of the closed end of the wall, I placed two iron bars at a convenient distance apart to support the flue. Selecting some of the flattest rocks, I started building upon this iron and rock foundation, placing the rocks together just as I had done for the walls.

As the flue became higher, I gradually sloped it inward. When its height reached five feet, the flue was finished off around the top with a concrete cap. This cap was 21 inches long and 16 inches wide, according to outside dimensions. Inside dimensions are determined by the size of rocks used in the wall of the flue. A similar cap—made of concrete just thick enough to be shaped easily with the trowel—was put on the walls of the grill.

To make the floor on which to build a fire, I poured concrete on the ground several inches thick between the walls and temporarily placed a board across the open end to keep the concrete in place until it hardened.

For the flagstone walk, I scraped off a few inches of dirt for a distance of three feet around the front and sides of the grill and placed rocks together, turning the flat sides up so as to give a level surface to stand on. The cracks were filled with very small bits of rock, made by crushing big rocks. Concrete, poured into the small cracks which still remained, held the rocks of the walk in place. The concrete was allowed to harden for several days before the grill was used or before the iron sheet was placed over the top of the 18-inch walls.

When the grill at last was all in shape for use, I had the thrill of my first picnic, and I found that the smoke really came out the chimney and that the food really cooked! L. C.

Smoke Really Came Out of the Chimney; the Hamburgers Really Fried!

A Backyard Rock Grill Built for $4.25 in Conway, Ark. On the Page Today the Girl Who Built It Tells Us How She Did It

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Montevideo, Uruguay

Dear Editor:

The following recipes have been tried many times and have not been found wanting.

Our Brown Bread

Sift together
1½ cups whole wheat flour
½ cup white flour
3 rounded teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt. Beat together
½ cup shortening with
¾ cup brown sugar. Add
2 eggs beaten into
½ cup milk. Add dry ingredients and
1 cup raisins. Put into greased round tins. Bake forty-five minutes in moderate oven, 350° F. Makes one good sized loaf.

Scotch Cutlets

To
1 full pint of boiling water add
3 cups oatmeal,
½ teaspoon salt,
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Boil five minutes more stirring constantly. Remove from fire and pour into a cold wet mold, allowing this to get very cold. Then cut in slices a half inch thick, dip in
Flour, and fry in
Bacon fat until a golden brown, garnishing each slice with a strip of crisp bacon and few sprigs of parsley. This is delicious for a cold morning's breakfast, or lunch.

Butter Cakes

Mix together
1 rounded cup of flour,
3 teaspoons baking powder,
¼ teaspoon salt,
½ cup milk,
1 level teaspoon sugar. Make a stiff but light batter. Spoon with dessert spoon on well-greased and hot iron pan turning about every two minutes until each side is a golden brown and has raised an inch thick. Open, and put in lump of fresh butter and serve piping hot. Makes six cakes. (Mrs.) J. Z. W.

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Fair Trade Law Aid to Chain Store Benefits?

Operation of the Robinson-Patman fair trade practice law has shown that chain stores and other big business units possess inherent competitive strength that does not depend upon cut-throat practices or sub-labor standards, in the opinion of Prof. Malcolm P. McNair of the Harvard Business School.

At least one major exhibit, flavored with the very stuff of industrial romance, is at hand to support the assertion of Professor McNair. This exhibit involves the co-operation on a nation-wide scale of chain stores, independent retailers and farmers. Here is the story as related by Charles F. Adams of the First National Stores:

Representatives of both the National Co-operative Council and the National Association of Food Chains were in Washington last year cooling their heels while they awaited their turn to testify on the Robinson-Patman bill. The Co-operative Council represented 51 agricultural co-operative associations, which in turn embraced 1,500,000 farmers. The National Association of Food Chains represented some 37,000 chain stores. For years there had been antagonism between the chains and many of the co-operatives, according to Mr. Adams. But the Robinson-Patman bill inadvertently brought them together and they discovered that they were something of natural complements for each other.

Mutual Opportunity

The farmers, especially when drought forced an abnormal amount of beef onto the market or when there was an excessive carry-over of peaches, needed swift and high-powered outlets to the ultimate consumer. Both groups saw their opportunity and capitalized it.

While chains and farmers have co-operated on a sectional basis before, for the first time there was arranged a nation-wide campaign by the food chains to promote sales of those seasonal or emergency surpluses that spell potential ruin for the farmers. The canned peach sale is typical. The farmers issued an S O S to the chains, announcing that there was a carry-over of 6,400,000 cases of California peaches, compared with a normal of 4,200,000 cases. The machinery of 34,000 chain stores was thrown into high gear. A gigantic peach sale was organized. Two hundred and fifty thousand clerks were called into action behind miles of counters. The radio and newspapers extolled the virtues of peaches in an acre of advertising copy.

When the campaign was ended, the peach carry-over had been reduced from 6,469,000 cases to 1,929,000. Farmers had received $30 a ton instead of the $15 they had anticipated. The consumers had enjoyed low prices notwithstanding. The stores participating in the campaign recorded an increase of 171 per cent over the peach sales of the previous year. Similar sales were conducted for beef, grapefruit and turkeys. The chains allegedly led the way, but the independents co-operated on an extensive scale.

Advantage to All

Here was illustrated, in the opinion of Mr. Adams, instances in which the chains had indicated their capacity to compete to everyone's advantage on terms that had nothing to do with "loss leaders, discriminatory discounts or any of the questionable practices outlawed by the Robinson-Patman law. It was the chains' capacity to organize a sales campaign on a national scale, to co-ordinate advertising technique and clear their shelves swiftly that buttressed them in this instance. Mr. Adams insists that these advantages are in no wise impaired by the prohibitions in the new measures.

In fact, the law, by obliging the chains to lean more heavily upon the use of clean, hard-hitting competition as in the foregoing instances, has possibly added to the chains' good will with the public. The action of Maine in repealing a discriminatory chain store tax law and of California in rejecting such a proposed law may furnish some proof of this fact, champions of the chains insist.

However, a reverse picture is supplied in a Florida anti-chain bill that has passed the State House of Representatives by a large margin. This bill would outlaw chains altogether, permitting a person to operate only one store in each business classification. The chain stores are accused of causing "widespread unemployment and economic distress in Florida."

While there are indications that the chains have improved their standing to some extent and while there are more indications that new competitive weapons have been found, it does not follow that they have lightly abandoned some of the old practices alleged against them. There is no way of ascertaining to what extent, if any, the chains have sought to obtain the discriminatory discounts, unjustified advertising allowances and dumm brokerage fees forbidden by the law. Letters just subpoenaed from the files of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company allegedly show that this company may have maintained an "unsatisfactory list" of manufacturers who would not grant the concern a 4 per cent price advantage despite the new law. The company denies that it has in any way violated the provisions of the act, asserting that it has sought only a net price that is fair in the light of its great purchases.

It is widely presumed that the law has improved the status of the independent retail stores, since it has brought them closer to an equal footing with their big competitors. And it is generally recognized that this is a highly salutary circumstance since there are about 1,500,000 retail stores in the nation, which in 1935 did about $35,000,000,000 worth of business. Any measure that helps preserve such a vast field of economic enterprise would obviously justify itself. But many economists have insisted that it is also a beneficial thing for the consuming public that the pace-setting competition of the big, stream-lined distributors is still operative.

Perhaps, the most distinguishing feature of the law's effects is its failure to have the result that some enemies of the chains had hoped. In fact, Prof. Nathan Isaacs of the Harvard Business School declared that the measure was developing into something of a boomerang.

A particularly ironic instance of the law's effect involves a group of large department stores. These stores were loosely held together in a quasi-chain with headquarters in New York City. Before the Robinson-Patman law, this organization functioned as a voluntary combination of independent stores with headquarters ordering goods for the member stores and obtaining an allowance or rebates for brokerage services. After the passage of the act, the manufacturers decided that these brokerage allowances were in danger of being outlawed. The allowances were therefore halted. Result: The one-time voluntary chain of independents may decide to become an actual chain and benefit from legitimate central buying. Thus a law, heralded as an anti-chain measure, may create a real chain where none existed before.

Effect on Wholesalers

The irony increases, perhaps, when some of the voluntary chains of wholesalers are considered. Many of the wholesalers supported the Robinson-Patman law, secure in the belief that the brokerage allowance and functional discounts upon which much of their prosperity was based would be legalized. But since the passage of the law, manufacturers are said to have withdrawn most of these brokerage allowances and function discounts for fear that they would be outlawed by the Federal Trade Commission. It should be noted, however, that not all the voluntary wholesale chains supported the Patman law.

It is among the voluntary chains of independent wholesalers, however, that the most profound repercussions of the law have been felt. One hears in many quarters the persistent report that some of these large outfits will shortly manufacture their own products, thus speeding the co-ordination of industrial functions and in so doing, creating larger, rather than smaller business units.

Bona fide chains, on the other hand, have discovered certain advantages in the wording of the act itself. The law, for instance, permits a manufacturer to select his own customer and sell to him all the merchandise he produces. Obviously the chains and big department stores with their enormous capitalization are in a position to take advantage of such a concession. The result is that chain stores may obtain safe price preferences by purchasing all that a manufacturer produces.

Private Brands Pushed

Another effect of this same general order is discernible in the growing emphasis of big distributors upon their own private brands. Since private brands are sold only to one customer and are therefore not in competition under the act, the limitations of the law do not apply to these special brands. So the nation is daily made more aware of these brands by the appearance of full-page advertisements of such stores as R. H. Macy and Company. This store and others are promoting their private brands with unprecedented vigor. The New York State price maintenance law is mainly responsible for the Macy private brand campaign, but this campaign is, nevertheless, typical of what some stores are doing to meet the withdrawal of concessions under the Robinson-Patman law.

The apparently efficient struggle of big organizations to hold their own under competitive conditions is variously received. The opponents of bigness grow apprehensive and urge more laws to tie these leviathans, as Gulliver was bound by the millions of thin strings of the Lilliputians. Those who hold this view argue that consumers reap advantages only while the big fellows are swallowing up their competitors, after which, they claim, distributive monopolies will take toll of consumers.

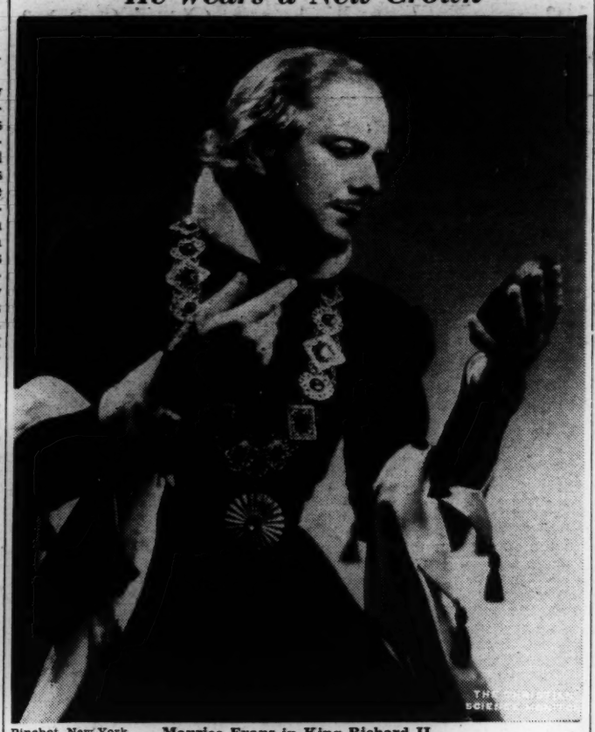
Professor McNair set forth the opposite point of view when he put the following question to a Congressional Committee:

"Why," he asked, "should we jump on large scale retail distributors for something they have not done, namely, raising the cost of living to consumers, merely on the exceedingly remote chance that some day they may do so?"

Competition or Monopoly?

Since the voiding of the NRA, a network of state and federal laws affecting prices has been passed or proposed. Supporters of these measures call them "fair trade practice laws," their opponents call them "price fixing laws." Some seem to mark a trend toward freer competition; others appear to point toward monopoly. This is the second of five articles seeking to appraise these measures and provide some light on the question: "Whither economic system?"

He Wears a New Crown



Pinchot, New York — **Maurice Evans in King Richard II**

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12 — Maurice Evans, young English actor, whose current Broadway production of and performance in the title role of Shakespeare's "King Richard II," is making stage history, was the recipient of the annual medal of the Drama League of New York at a luncheon in the Hotel Pierre yesterday.

G.O.P. Forces Relief Issue in Congress

(Continued From Page 1)

tend to substitute direct relief for work relief, and would slice the President's $1,500,000,000 proposal to $1,250,000,000 on the ground that greater economies under its set-up would give the relief recipient the same benefits under the smaller sum.

Most important, it would cause the states to set up their own relief administration and turn the big task of allocating the money over to them, including the job of deciding how the money should be spent. The Government would retain responsibility for seeing that legitimate relief was provided.

"Fundamentally," said the sponsors, "the proposal cuts away from all the fantastic experimental expenditures which burden relief with needless extravagance.

Attacked by New Deal

"It establishes a clean-cut definition of state responsibility, although still providing liberal federal assistance. It offers a permanent promise of a balanced federal budget; and it offers the best assurance that the largest possible proportion of every relief dollar shall go to those who deserve it."

Administration supporters promptly attacked the proposal on the ground that direct relief, or a "dole," lowers workers' morale; that the plan would set up 48 different methods of administration; that the Federal Government would have to raise the money while the state government spent it, and, finally, that many states would not be able to meet the 25 per cent quota.

The Vandenberg - Bacon program was only one of the various developments in the relief-economy fight. For all practical purposes, the two subjects have been lumped together in congressional debate.

Other developments were:

1. Defeat of administration efforts to put the CCC camps on a permanent basis by a vote of 224-74, in the House. The House, sitting as a committee of the whole, voted to extend the life of the corps for two years only as an emergency agency. This was one of the most unusual reversals the Administration has sustained, and was made on the argument of economy, with the idea that a permanent CCC would mean an annual outlay of $300,000,000.

2. At the same time a second defeat was suffered by the Administration in a five to four vote within the House Appropriation Subcommittee handling the 1938 relief bill, cutting the figure recommended by the President from $1,500,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Administration leaders hoped to restore the full amount when the matter comes before the full committee of 39 representatives.

Split Over Relief Fund

3. A split over the House public works bloc, which had been seeking to earmark $300,000,000 of the relief fund for public construction, resulting in a tie vote of 11 to 11 on a show-down resolution that the group support the original Roosevelt $1,500,000,000, with the addition of $300,000,000 as extra expenditure. The split within the group undoubtedly weakens the effect of the earmarking campaign.

4. The House Appropriations Committee, meanwhile, reported out a $115,871,264 Interior Department supply bill, carrying $5,773,996 less than appropriated last year and cut $4,741,340 below budget estimates. Despite the economy the item of vocational education is substantially increased ($7,241,500, instead of $4,241,500 under the budget) following testimony that a marked shortage exists in trade apprentices.

5. A bitter debate in the Senate over the TVA dam at Gilbertsville, Ky., for which the second deficiency appropriation bill provides $2,739,000 as a start, with ultimate cost alleged to be $112,000,000. The item was vigorously attacked by Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, bringing resounding defense from Senator George W. Norris (Prog. Rep.) of Nebraska.

3162 Students at Georgia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—A total of 3162 students, the largest number in the history of the University of Georgia, have been registering this year, according to T. W. Reed, registrar. For the spring quarter 2745 are now enrolled with students representing six foreign countries, 29 states and 57 counties in Georgia.

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Carolinas Get $7,662,261 In Federal Highway Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The sum of $7,662,261 in federal highway funds has been apportioned North Carolina and South Carolina for the fiscal year beginning July 1, C. W. Roberts, president of the Carolina Motor Club, stated. This total is made up of regular federal-aid funds plus apportionments for secondary or feeder roads and for elimination of railroad hazards on highways.

"This money," Mr. Roberts said, "represents the Carolinas' share of $200,000,000 that is being made available by the Federal Government to the states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii for highway purposes. Of the total, $125,000,000 is to be appropriated as regular federal aid, $25,000,000 for construction of secondary or feeder roads, and $50,000,000 for elimination of rail hazards."

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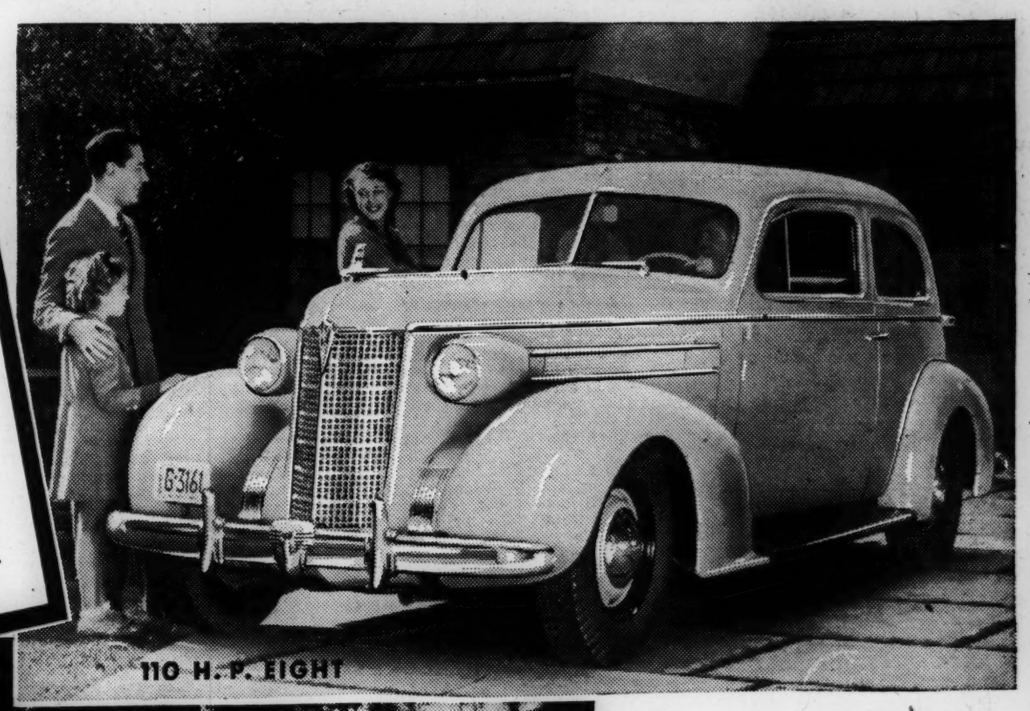

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The Elfin Knight

Fair Lady Isabel sits in her bower sewing,
Aye as the gowans grow gay.
There she heard an elf-knight blawing his horn,
The first morning in May.

SIR Philip Sidney has left us in loose-knit Elizabethan English a record of his love of the stirring Border Ballads: "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet." And certainly, to take another mood, all the freshness of the first May morning is in the refrain, "Aye as the gowans (daisies) grow gay."

Although books and newspapers and the radio are pushing the ballads off the lips of the people, more ballads survive in more memories than we commonly realize. Reading not long ago a book of folk-songs collected in rural Mississippi, among them many of the old English and Scottish popular ballads brought over by the early settlers, I was surprised at the number of songs with which I was familiar. Not songs I had read in books, but songs I had learned, as one should learn them, orally, by word of mouth, as had the people from whom they had been taken down. I dare say there are few readers of this page who haven't, tucked away in some little visited corner of their memories, songs and ballads which any collector would like very much to put between the boards of a book.

THE OTHER DAY, apropos of something I had written on the Home Forum Page, Mrs. Emma Everett Clark of Pasadena, California, kindly sent the words of a ballad she thought might interest me. It did more than that: it excited me. She had learned this ballad fifty years ago from her father, Charles Wilder Everett. "He," and I here give the exact words she sent me, because they evoke a pleasant image, "had heard an old man sing it to the little folk of the neighborhood." This was in the little town of Tioga, Pennsylvania, near the New York border. Here is the ballad. I omit the refrain lines from all but the first stanza:

Pray, kind sir, are you just from the land?
Flem-a-dem-a-day cant you lo-ma-lay.
Give my respects to the gentleman.
Come a peet-a-lope, a teet-a-lope, a tanta-lope, a tally-ope, a flem-a-dem-a-day, cant you lo-ma-lay.

Tell him to buy me an acre of land
Between salt water and sea sand.

Tell him to plow it with a sheep's horn,
Tell him to sow it with a peck of peppercorn.

Tell him to reap it with a penknife,
Tell him to haul it in with a yoke of mice.

Tell him to thrash it with a goose quill,
Tell him to fan it in an egg shell.

Tell the poor fool, when his work is done,
To come to me and get his shirt on.

I have printed the ballad exactly as it was sent me except that I have, in the fifth stanza, supplied the phrase *thrash it* for words which Mrs. Clark had forgotten. We can be reasonably sure that we have supplied the right words here, because this ballad is a very old and famous one of which Professor Child printed no less than twelve variants in his great collection, "The English and Scottish Popular Ballads." Version J in Child was recorded in Hadley, Massachusetts, in the early nineteenth century. It has a slightly different opening and a different nonsense refrain:

Now you are a-going to Cape Ann,
Follomingkathellomeday
Remember me to the self-same man.
Ummatiddle, ummatiddle, ummatallyho, tallyho, follomingkathellomeday,

but the rest of it is almost exactly Mrs. Clark's version except that it has an extra stanza, between the fourth and fifth of her version:

Tell him to cart it to yonder new barn
That never was built since Adam was born.

The two versions are so much alike that I should not be surprised to learn that this stanza, or one very like it, was originally in the song Mrs. Clark's father learned in Pennsylvania.

IN SEVERAL OF the versions printed in Child, a maiden hears the horn of the elfin knight. At once she wishes that the horn were hers, the knight in her arms. No sooner has she uttered this wish than the knight is before her. He says, if she wishes him to marry her, she must do him a courtesy and that courtesy is to make him a shirt without cut or seam, without the aid of needle and thread. Then the maiden replies that, if she makes him the shirt, he must in turn do her the courtesy of working her acre of land in the impossible ways she dictates. Only then will he get his shirt.

This ballad is a form of the old riddle contest, a form of story found in many languages, and known all over Europe and Asia. In these riddle contests, the person upon whom a task is imposed is released from that task if he is able to invent or devise another task, or set of tasks, of no less difficulty. In the old Celtic story of Diarmuid and Grainne, Grainne wins Diarmuid by answering his riddle. When she begs him to run away with her, he says: "I will not take thee without, and I will not take thee within; I will not take thee on horseback, and I will not take thee on foot." By standing on a goat in his doorway, half way in, half way out, Grainne answers that cryptogram and Diarmuid plays the game and is perforce won.

AS SONGS AND stories are transmitted down the centuries, parts of them often drop out, as we may possibly have seen a stanza drop out of our ballad, and parts of two or more stories are sometimes combined. In the elfin knight versions of our ballad the elfin knight is an interloper from another ballad, possibly from the ballad of Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight with the first stanza of which I began this piece. Originally our ballad was a duet or riddle contest between a man and a maid. In both Version J and Mrs. Clark's version, the man's part has been forgotten. But not entirely, for Mrs. Clark writes me: "As I remember, the ballad began by a messenger requesting a shirt made without needle and thread." Version F in Child preserves the man's statement:

Did ye ever travel twixt Berwick and Lyne?
Sober and grave grows merry in time
There ye'll meet wi a handsome young dame,
Ance she was a true love o mine.

Tell her to sew me a holland sark (shirt),
And sew it all without needle-wark:
And syne we'll be true lovers again.

And then the young man adds additional difficulties. She is to wash it at a well where the wind never blew nor the rain fell; she is to dry it on a hawthorn that ne'er sprang up since Adam was born. When he has finished, the maid makes her answer to the gentleman.

THE BALLAD, WITH the communal dance to which it was originally sung, is certainly one of the oldest forms of man's self-expression, older than the epic or tragedy or any other literary form; for the ballad is a pre-literary, even pre-alphabet, genre. I suppose the square dance with its caller calling out rhymes, sometimes traditional, sometimes extempore, is the nearest thing we have to the old original ballad dance. Once fashioned by generations of men, as running water smooths a stone, the ballad has an amazing vitality. We may forget most of the incidents of our childhood but, once learned, we never forget the beat of a ballad, the musical jingle of such a refrain as "Flem-a-dem-a-day, cant you lo-may-lay," probably the corruption of words of good sense which once went to the tune of an ancient dance. I haven't a doubt that what Mrs. Clark remembers in California was sung and danced in England long before Chaucer watched the pilgrims riding to Canterbury, and before that, all over Europe and Asia. Had she or her father communicated it to Professor Child, he would have put it into his book. But it will no doubt go into other books, another record and tribute to man's perdurable love of tune, rhythm, and story.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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The Ripples Fall

WE go seeking the south sides of hills and woods, or deep hollows to walk in, this cold and blustering day. We sit by the side of little Goose Pond to watch the ripples on it. Now it is merely smooth, and then there drops down upon it, deep as it lies amid the hills, a sharp and narrow blast of the icy north wind careering above, striking it perhaps by a point or an edge, and swiftly spreading along it, making a dark blue ripple. Now four or five windy bolts, sharp or blunt, strike it at once and spread different ways. The boisterous but playful north wind evidently stoops from a considerable height to dally with this fair pool which it discerns beneath. You could sit there and watch these blue shadows playing over the surface, like light and shade on changeable silk, for hours. It reminds me, too, of swift Camilla on a field of grain. The wind often touches the water only by the finest points or edges. It is thus when you look in some measure from the sun, but if you move round so as to come more nearly opposite to him, then these dark blue ripples are all sparkles too bright to look at, for now you see the sides of the wavelets which reflect the sun to you . . . Watching the ripples fall and dart across the surface of low lying and small woodland lakes is one of the amusements of these windy March and April days. It is only on small lakes deep sunk in hollows in the woods that you can see or study then these days.—HENRY D. THOREAU, in "Early Spring in Massachusetts." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi

HEAD OF THE BRONZE FIGURE OF DAVID BY VERROCCHIO:
In the Bargello Museum, Florence

THIS noble head, detail of a bronze figure of the young David, is by the Florentine sculptor, Andrea Verrocchio (1435-1488). The thick curling hair and delicately modeled features give, as gives the whole vigorous, lightly poised figure, a striking impression of graceful, virile youth.

Verrocchio was, like many of his artist contemporaries, a many-sided man. Vasari states that he was "a goldsmith, perspectivist, sculptor, carver, painter and musician," who by his "unequaled diligence" won a place among the "rare and excellent artists" and obtained "money, fame and honor."

Both Verrocchio's works and the records of his life testify to his tireless industry and activity. He is described by Vasari as "a man who could not be contented with excellence in one department, but eager to win distinction in others," and the biographer adds that "Andrea never rested but was always at work on something." The statement is convincingly corroborated by the long series of magnificent works which he has left.

The figure of the young David, which stands in the National Museum in the Palace of the Bargello in Florence, is attributed to the period before 1476. In the face there is something of that lurking smile which was characteristic of the works of Verrocchio's great pupil, Leonardo da Vinci, and which is seen also in some of Verrocchio's drawings of women's heads.

Die Herrschaft des Prinzips

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE „Krone" kann als Belohnung für erfolgreiche oder gewissenhafte Bemühung angesehen werden. Wird jemand berufen, eine große Verantwortung zu übernehmen, so erweckt dies den Wunsch der Denker, mehr über die geistige Eigenschaft Weisheit zu erfahren, die zur Ausführung solch heiliger Aufgaben nötig ist. Im Buch Hiob lesen wir (K. 28, 20. 23): „Woher kommt denn die Weisheit? . . . Gott weiß den Weg dazu und kennt ihre Stätte". Weisheit oder geistiges Verständnis kommt nur von Gott.

Als Mose berufen wurde, die Kinder Israel aus der Knechtschaft Ägyptens zu führen, empfing er eine Lehre, die alle anregen und ermutigen kann, die nach der Kenntnis der immergegenwärtigen Macht und Güte des Geistes trachten. Mose lernte erkennen, daß er sich nicht auf Personen, sondern auf das göttliche Prinzip verlassen mußte; und da er diese Wahrheit demütig und gehorsam annahm, wurde sein Bewußtsein so emporgehoben, daß er von Gott die Weisheit, die Intelligenz und die Liebe empfangen konnte, die zur Ausführung seiner großen Aufgabe nötig waren.

Was für ein lebendiges Bild uns doch die Beschreibung seiner Erfahrung „hinter der Wüste" bietet! Mose hatte die innere Stimme der Wahrheit, die ihn anwies, was er tun sollte, vernommen. Da er sich aber einen persönlichen Führer vorstellte, war er von Zweifel und Geringschätzung seiner selbst erfüllt. Als sein Stab in eine Schlange verwandelt und dann wieder zum Stab—zu einem Stock—wurde, wurde ihm jedoch geoffenbart, daß Materie eine falsche Annahme ist, und daß die Schlange, das Böse, durch das Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips, Gottes, der allein den Menschen regiert, abgeworfen werden muß. Dann war er bereit für den Segen der Botschaft Gottes (2. Mose 33, 14): „Mein Angesicht soll vorangehen; damit will ich dich leiten". Ein Wörterbuch erklärt das Wort „Stab" u. a. als „Scepter, also bildlich Macht, Befugnis, Gewaltherrschschaftt, Unterdrückung"; und das Wort „Stock" als „Stütze: etwas, was aufrechterhält oder unterstützt".

Mose's große Lehre wurde ihm zuteil, als er die Zehn Gebote empfing. Die Offenbarung dieses großen Sittengesetzes ließ ihn Gott klar als Gesetzgeber erkennen und gab ihm einen tiefen Einblick in die Eigenschaft Gerechtigkeit; aber diese erste Offenbarung genügte nicht. Als Mose nach 40tägiger Abwesenheit vom Lager das erste Mal vom Berge herabkam, fand er, daß die Kinder Israel ein goldenes Kalb anbeteten, worauf Mose „mit Zorn ergrimmte und die Tafeln aus seiner Hand warf und sie unten am Berge zerbrach" (2. Mose 32, 19). Aber es wurde ihm wieder befohlen, „auf den Berg Sinai" zu kommen und „auf des Berges Spitze zu steigen", wo er den erhabenen Gedanken empfing (2. Mose 34. 2. 6. 7): „Herr, Herr, Gott, barmherzig und gnädig und geduldig und von großer Gnade und Treue! der da bewahret Gnade in tausend Glieder und vergibt Missetat, Übertretung und Sünde".

Seit Jahrhunderten gilt Christus Jesus bei der Christenheit als das höchste Vorbild der Hingebung an Gott. Auf die Frage des Pilatus gab er klar zu verstehen, daß sein Reich kein Reich zeitlicher Macht sei. Er erklärte, seine Mission sei, daß er „für die Wahrheit zeugen soll" (Joh. 18, 37), für die Wahrheit des geistigen Seins. Jesus hatte seinen Jüngern schon vorher gesagt, daß der Vater „den Tröster, den heiligen Geist" (Joh. 14, 26) senden würde, der alles lehren werde; und die alles umfassende Lehre kommt von Gott, dem göttlichen Prinzip, durch die göttliche Wissenschaft. Diese Herrschaft der Gerechtigkeit bezeichnete er als das Reich Gottes in uns, das durch rechtes Denken und durch Selbstzucht des einzelnen aufgerichtet wird.

Keine Bekundung der Güte geht je verloren; sie ist ein Teil der sich entfaltenden heiligen Absicht Gottes: Friede auf Erden. So erblühte aus dem in den Zehn Geboten gepflanzten Samen guter Regierung Jahrhunderte später die Bergpredigt, und dieser Same trägt heute Frucht in den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Diese Lehren sind das Ergebnis der Hingebung von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft; und diese Offenbarung des geistigen Seins beweist beständig die Wahrheit der Weissagung des Meisters, indem sie vielen Tausenden von Suchern nach der Wahrheit leibliche Heilung und Trost bringt.

Über wahre Regierung, die auf das göttliche Prinzip gegründet ist, schreibt Mrs. Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 565): „Die Verkörperung der geistigen Idee hatte eine kurze Geschichte in dem Erdenleben unseres Meisters, aber seines Königreichs wird kein Ende sein, denn Christus, die Idee Gottes, wird schließlich alle Nationen und Völker—gebieterisch, absolut, endgültig—mit der göttlichen Wissenschaft regieren".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

As I Was Going to St. Ives

TODAY, as I was going to St. Ives, I didn't meet a man with seven wives, like the traveler in the old nursery rhyme, but there were much more improbable things along the way. There are so many strange things on the way to St. Ives that I never got there at all (the traveler in the rhyme probably didn't either); for on this coast of Cornwall every child's story in the world, the entire contents of Mother Goose's immortal book, seem to have come to life.

Who wants to go to St. Ives when he can stand in King Arthur's castle, with Merlin's Cave below and the Atlantic thundering in white fury against the rocks? The historians insist that these ragged ruins on their grim headland didn't belong to Arthur, but you don't have to believe them. Florence Nightingale Richards says Arthur lived here, with all the knights of his Round Table, and she should know, because she holds the key to the castle.

SHE WILL LOAN it to you for sixpence and you can walk up the sheer stone steps, high above the thundering sea, and open the castle gate yourself. Miss Richards hasn't read the historians' books, though she sells them; but she knows that this was Arthur's castle because her family have held the key and guarded the ruins for generations. The Richards have always been Arthur's people and handed down the story.

"If we don't know," says Miss Richards, sniffing at the historians' new book, "who should? Of course Arthur lived there. And if he didn't, who did?"

WITH THIS LOGIC, Miss Richards dismisses the historians' case. She sells their book in her little stone cottage by the sea, sitting there amid a chaos of old furniture, faded pictures and paper flowers; but she doesn't believe a word of it. You have to agree with her. This narrow gorge running down to the sea, this giant headland where the waves beat white and the sea gulls scream, these ruined stone walls ragged against a wild sky—this is the obvious setting of Mallory's history, the authentic country of Tennyson's poem. Old Miss Richards must be right and Arthur couldn't have a stouter champion.

Not only the story of Arthur, but every child's picture book must have come from here, from these little towns that run down to the sky-blue Cornish sea. Mother Goose herself might have lived in the Devonshire village of Clovelly, which is quite incredible, which must have been built to illustrate a nursery rhyme. There could be no other reason for its location on a wooded precipice, where the single narrow street is too steep for any vehicle, almost too steep for pedestrians.

Everyone must walk down into Clovelly, carrying his baggage with him, in the perfect equality and democracy of a child's tale; and it is such a strenuous walk on the cobblestones that many of the people of Clovelly never bother to climb up to the road.

IT IS AS if one of Jack's giants had tossed a handful of houses into the sea and a few of them had clung somehow to the bluff. They are all mixed up together, so that you may stand at your back door and look down your neighbor's chimney and out of your upstairs window into the cellar of the house above.

Inside the houses, you are still back in the time of Mother Goose. There are strange old kitchens, with low, beamed ceilings, and ovens built into the walls, and tiny living-rooms full of ancient furniture and bric-a-brac, with windows looking sheer down to the beach and the old stone mole—"magic casements opening on the foam of perilous seas in faery lands forlorn."

This is the land of fairy tales and high adventure. Back a little way you can stand on Plymouth Hoe; and, even though the old bowling green is crowded with holiday makers, you see Drake and his captains finishing their game there as the Armada comes up the Channel, just past the mouth of the harbor.

IN THE LITTLE village of Brixham, William of Orange landed to become King of England. The fishing fleet is tied up to the end of the cobblestone street and William stands there in white marble, very grand with a stern look on his face, and you can see where Peter Varewell, a Brixham fisherman, carried him ashore on his shoulders through the water. But Peter, alas, lost his credentials when he went up to London town and got no reward from the new king. They say he came home to Brixham and never lifted up his head again.

At Dartmouth you can see the tiny castles on either side of the little harbor mouth between which a chain was stretched to keep the enemy out and to let the smugglers in. Dartmouth men were the bravest and the wildest in England. In the second Richard's reign, long before Drake's time, they sailed out of here in their cockleshell ships and up the Seine to destroy a whole French fleet before it could attack England.

At Bodinnick the ferry still goes across to Fowey as it always went, propelled by strong oars. The ferry man is dressed more simply than on that morning when King Charles stood here and surveyed the rebels across the creek, but nothing else seems to have changed. And the eighth Henry's little castle still stands intact on the headland of St. Mawes, where the bluff monarch used to retire from the exertions of the court.

So the chances are you will never get to St. Ives.

BRUCE HUTCHISON

Deserted Gardens

Sweet spice
fills all the air,
from cinnamon roses
and clove-pink carpets that entice
my feet.

IRENE STANLEY

The Rule of Principle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A "CROWN" may be regarded as a reward for successful or faithful effort. The fact that an individual is called to assume a great responsibility awakens the desire of thinkers to learn more of the spiritual quality of wisdom which is necessary to the performance of such sacred tasks. In Job we read (28:20, 23): "Whence then cometh wisdom? . . . God understandeth the way thereof, and he knoweth the place thereof." Wisdom, or spiritual understanding, emanates from Deity alone.

When he was called to lead the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt, Moses received a lesson that may inspire and comfort any who seek the knowledge of the ever-present power and goodness of Spirit. Moses learned that it was upon divine Principle, not person, he must lean, and as he accepted this truth in humility and obedience, his consciousness became exalted until he was able to receive from God the wisdom, intelligence, and love necessary to the performance of his great task.

What a vivid picture comes to us from the description of his experience in "the backside of the desert"! Moses had heard the inner voice of Truth, directing him what to do, but, visualizing personal leadership, he was filled with doubt and self-depreciation. It was revealed to him, however, when his rod was transformed into a serpent and then became a staff, that matter was false belief, and that the serpent, evil, must be cast down through the understanding of God, divine Principle, who alone governs man. Then he was ready for the blessing of God's message (Exodus 33:14), "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." A dictionary defines "rod" in part as "a sceptre, hence figuratively, power; authority; tyranny; oppression;" and "staff" as "a support; that which upholds, or sustains."

Moses' great lesson came when he received the Ten Commandments. The revelation of this great moral code gave him a clear vision of God as Lawgiver, and a deep insight into the quality of justice, but this initial revelation was not enough. When he descended the mountain the first time, after his absence of forty days from the camp, he found the children of Israel worshiping a golden calf, whereupon "Moses' anger waxed hot, and he cast the tables out of his hands, and brake them beneath the mount" (Exodus 32:19). But again Moses was commanded to come up "unto mount Sinai, and present" himself "in the top of the mount," and there he received the exalted thought (Exodus 34:2, 6, 7): "The Lord, The Lord God, merciful and gracious, longsuffering, and abundant in goodness and truth, keeping mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity and transgression and sin."

For centuries Christendom has accepted Christ Jesus as the highest Exemplar of consecration to God. When questioned by Pilate, he made it plain that his kingdom was not one of temporal power. He explained that his mission was to "bear witness unto the truth" (John 18:37), the truth of spiritual being. Jesus previously had told his disciples that the Father would send "the Comforter, which is the Holy Ghost" (John 14:26), which should teach all things; and all-inclusive teaching emanates from God, divine Principle, through divine Science. This reign of righteousness he designated as the kingdom within, which is established through the right thinking and self-discipline of the individual.

No expression of goodness is ever lost; it is part of the unfolding of God's holy purpose of peace on earth. Thus the seed of good government, planted in the Ten Commandments, blossomed centuries later into the Sermon on the Mount; and it is bearing fruitage today in the teachings of Christian Science. These teachings are the outcome of the consecration of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science; and this revelation of spiritual being is giving constant proof of the truth of the Master's prophecy by bringing physical healing and comfort to many thousands of seekers after Truth.

Of true government, based on divine Principle, Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 565), "The impersonation of the spiritual idea had a brief history in the earthly life of our Master; but 'of his kingdom there shall be no end,' for Christ, God's idea, will eventually rule all nations and peoples—imperatively, absolutely, finally—with divine Science."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Into Summer

TONIGHT is the night the swallow on his wing
Comes down from the pasture, just above the ground.
Tonight is the night.
I have no song to sing.

The sun, falling in fire on the range far back,
Will go to earth like a sound of violins,
Burning the shrunken pasture hemlocks black.

Far in the distance, in the dying light,
A thrush will sing. The swallow will turn in his flight
And fly in shadows from sight.
Tonight is the night.
I have no song to sing.

CHARLES MALAM

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 675,000
Previous day 746,944
1937 vol. to date 200,103,464
1936 vol. to date 227,067,823

Rallying Power Shown by Stocks In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Selected stocks took an upward trip with the rails in today's market but many were sidetracked after advancing fractions to a point or more.

The recovery pace was exceptionally slow throughout. Losers were plentiful near the final period.

Transfers were at the rate of 650,000 shares.

Well on top most of the day were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Southern Railway, Northern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Chrysler, Electric Auto-Lite, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Kennecott, Standard Oils of N. J. and California, du Pont, Allied Chemical, Borg-Warner, Loew's and Continental Can.

There was a handful of new lows for the year despite come-back tendencies of the general list. Scraping bottom were Western Union, Woolworth, American Water Works and American Tobacco "B."

A bit either way, but mostly lower, were Consolidated Edison, North American, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Corro de Pasco, American Smelting, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Sears Roebuck, Goodrich, General Electric and American Can.

Bonds and commodities were somewhat uneven.

Behind the carriers were predictions last week's freight loadings would be around the peak for the year and that earnings for the second quarter might reach a new high since 1930, possibly topping last year's gross for the period by about $135,000,000 with a consequent increase in net despite higher operating costs.

Interest in rail loans helped to combat inertia in the bond market today.

Outside the carrier division, trading remained at low ebb and price changes were negligible.

Spurred by a rise in the shares, Great Northern 4s, 1946, pushed up about 2¾ points and rested evenly at the high level.

Rail-buying activities also extended to Chesapeake Corp. 5s, up 1½, and to loans of Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, St. Paul, Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate, Northern Pacific and Southern Railway, up fractions.

Firmness of various top grade liens was regarded as a sign of a friendlier attitude on part of institutional and individual purchasers.

Foreign loans were neglected.

The moderate buying in this section of the market touched American Telephone 3¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3⅜s and 4½s, National Dairy Products 3¾s and Union Pacific 3½s.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

Paris—Price movements in the Bourse today were mixed, with the Government bond section firm. Bank of France gained 40 francs. Royal Dutch was up 43 francs while Suez Canal lost 50 francs.

London and Liverpool—All financial markets were closed for the Coronation.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	¾ %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1¼
Com paper			
Prime 1 @1¼	1 @1¼		¾
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1
4-6 months	1½	1½	1
Bar silver	45c	45c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1 %
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
60 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
90 days	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ¼	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
5-6 months	¾@ ⅞	¾@ ⅞	⅜@ ⅝

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅞@ ⅝	⅞@ ⅝	⅞
Short bills	⅞	⅞	⅞@ ⅝
Bar silver	20³₁₆d	20¼d	20¼d
Bar gold	140s 8d	140s 7d	140s 2½d

Central Rate Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Prague	4
St. Louis	2	Riga	5
Athens	6	Rome	4½
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Sofia	6½
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.29
Bombay	3	Vienna	3½
Brussels	2	Warsaw	8
Bucharest	4½		
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.94¼	$4.94⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.94⅜	4.94⅛	4.2397
France—franc	.0448²₃₂	.0448⅜	$
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1687½	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2291	.2291	$
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4019	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5498	.5499	$
Sweden—krona	.2550	.2548	.4537
Norway—krone	.2484	.2483½	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2207	.2207	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090³₄	.0090³₄	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1875	.1875	.2026
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	$
Finland—finm'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.01900	.01900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentine—peso	.3045	.3030	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0650	.2025
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.3060
Peru—sol	.2612	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5550	.5600	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2882	.2877	.8440
India—rupee	.3733	.3728	.6180
Java—florin	.5520	.5525	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3073	.3067	*
Shanghai—dol	.2903	.2990	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.58125	.5837	.9813
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0025	1.0023	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Not quoted. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	48⅜	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	—1
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	1	80	80	80	M'y 7
22½	15	Adams Exp (.55e)	10	17⅜	17⅜	17½	
28⅝	24⅞	Adams-Millis (2)	3	25½	25½	25½	M'y 11
33	30½	Addressog (.60g)	6	32	31½	31½	
4⅜	2½	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	
80¼	68½	Air Reduc (1a)	10	73	72¼	72¼	
5¼	2¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
153¼	113⅜	Alaska Jun (.80a)	8	121¼	12	12	— ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Alleghany	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	
58½	43	Alleg pf xw	2	50	49⅞	49⅞	M'y 10
59¾	4 ½	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	50	50	50	+ ¾
59	43¾	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	50	50	50	—1¼
52½	40	Alleg pr pf	1	46½	40½	40½	
45⅝	35½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	5	36	35¼	36	M'y 11
27⅞	20	Allen Indust (1)	2	20¾	20⅜	20¾	M'y 10
258½	224	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	227½	227	227½	+1¼
33⅛	24½	Allied Mills (2g)	4	26⅞	26½	26½	— ½
21⅞	16⅛	Allied Strs (.20g)	10	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
85	79½	Allied St pf (5)	4	80	79½	79½	M'y 10
83½	60	Allis-Ch Mfg (1⅝g)	28	63½	62	62	—1
39¾	28½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	29½	29½	29½	M'y 10
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	40	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
114⅞	95	Amerada (2)	2	96½	96	96	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	91½	91	91½	M'y 7
41⅜	23⅞	Am Bank N (¼g)	15	24	22½	22½	—1¾
80¾	57¼	Am Brake Shoe (2)	8	63	62	62½	+ ½
121	97¼	Am Can (4a)	10	100¼	100	100¼	+ ⅜
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156½	155½	155½	+1½
71	51½	Am Car & Fdry	4	54¼	53½	53½	— ¾
104½	87	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	91	90	91	+1
99½	72	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	3	89	89	89	—1¾
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	137	133	137	M'y 4
105½	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	102	102	102	M'y 11
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
30¾	24½	Am Coml Alco	3	24⅝	24½	24½	
33⅝	25½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	4	28¼	27¾	27¾	— ¼
13½	8⅛	Am Encaus Til	2	9½	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
17	12	Am Europ	1	12	12	12	M'y 6
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	13	8⅜	8	8	— ⅛
58½	42	Am & FP $6 pf	3	42½	42	42½	M'y 11
68⅞	51¼	Am & FP $7 pf	4	51	50	50	—2¼
38½	20¼	Am & FP 2pf	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	18	18	18	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	5	8¼	8	8	
55¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	1	41¼	41¼	41¼	M'y 11
52⅜	42	Am Hom Pr (2.40a)	3	44¼	44	44	— ⅜
4¾	2½	Am Ice	1	3½	3½	3½	
27⅜	17½	Am Ice pf (½g)	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
17¾	13⅜	Am Internat	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	3	47¼	46½	46½	+1
125	108	Am Loco pf	3	109	108	109	+1
29¾	21¼	Am M & Fdy (1½g)	4	22	21½	21½	— ¾
13⅜	9	Am M&Met (.30g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
68¾	46⅛	Am Metal (¼g)	7	50¼	50	50¼	— ¾
129½	115	Am Met 6% pf (6)	2	115	115	115	M'y 4
16½	9¼	Am Pow & Lt	23	10⅛	9½	9½	— ½
87⅛	58½	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	64¼	63½	63½	—1½
72½	51⅞	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	2	55	54	54	—2½
29½	21	Am R & St S (.60)	37	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	— ⅛
45¼	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	14	34¾	34	34	— ½
36	28	Am Safe Raz (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	M'y 10
29	22	Am Seating	2	24	24	24	M'y 11
105¾	81¼	Am Sm & R (1⅛g)	20	84¾	83¾	84½	+ ½
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	142¾	142¾	142¾	+ ¾
107⅛	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	
67½	59	Am Snuff (3a)	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
73¾	51½	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	45	52¾	51⅞	51⅞	— ¼
28½	20	Am Stores (2)	5	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ¼
56⅛	45	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	45½	45½	45½	M'y 11
143¾	129⅞	Am Sug pf (7)	1	130	130	130	M'y 10
25⅛	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	22¾	22¼	22¾	
187	160⅛	Am Tel&Tel (9)	10	166	165⅝	165¾	+ ⅞
99	78	Am Tob (5)	7	78⅛	77¾	78	— ½
99⅞	80¼	Am Tob B (5)	10	80	79½	80	— ¾
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	130	129¾	130	—1
20½	13½	Am Type Fdrs	12	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
29⅝	18½	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	43	19	18	18⅜	— ⅜
107	97½	Am W W 1pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Apr 22
14⅜	9¼	Am Woolen	3	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
79	62¾	Am Wool pf (1k)	1	64	64	64	M'y 10
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	31	13⅜	13	13	— ⅜
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 6
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
69½	48½	Anaconda (¼g)	48	51¾	50¼	50½	— ⅝
97	79	Anac W&C (1⅛g)	1	84¾	84¾	84¾	M'y 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¾
37½	22	Andes Corp	1	23½	23½	23½	M'y 11
10¼	5⅛	A P W Paper	1	⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	8	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅜
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y 11
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	28	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	92½	92	92	M'y 11
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜	Apr 27
70½	57½	Armstrong Ck (1g)	3	59¼	58¾	59	+1½
16¼	12½	Arnold Const (⅜g)	1	13⅞	12⅞	12⅝	M'y 10
17⅜	10¼	Artloom	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ¾
24⅜	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	6	17⅞	17	17	
101	94	Assd DGd 1pf (6)	*1	94	94	94	M'y 6
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (3½g)	1	115	115	115	Apr 26
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (2)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	M'y 10
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	66	92½	89¼	89¾	— ½
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+ ⅞
55½	44¼	Atl Cst Line	13	50¼	49½	49¾	+1⅛
39	23	Atl G & W In	2	23¼	23	23¼	— ¼
44	34	Atl G & W In pf	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
37	29¼	Atl Refin (1)	11	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	+ ½
116½	109⅛	AtlRefin pf (4)	1	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	
8½	16⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	M'y 6
94	72¼	Atlas Pow (1⅛g)	1	71	71	71	—5
18¼	14	Atlas Tack (¾g)	1	14	14	14	M'y 7
36¾	27⅛	Auburn Auto	3	28	27¾	28	M'y 11
9⅛	6¼	Aust Nich	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	M'y 7
9¼	6⅜	Aviation Corp	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	

—B—

11¼	6¼	Baldwin Loc	19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
9½	5½	Baldwin Loc asd	8	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
120	86¾	Bald Loc pf	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	—3¾
120	88½	Bald Loc pf asd	1	99½	99½	90½	M'y 3
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	31	34⅛	33⅛	33¼	— ⅜
47¾	33⅜	Balt & O pf	2	38½	37½	37½	+ ¼
45	40	Bang & Ar (2½)	3	40½	40	40	—1½
43⅜	31	Barber Co(¼g)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
32	25⅜	Barker Bros	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y 8
35¼	26⅛	Barnsdall (1)	14	27	26½	26½	— ½
20¼	15	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	1	15½	15½	15½	M'y 11
28¾	23⅜	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	M'y 11
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pfww (5)	1	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	— ⅛
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	110	109½	110	M'y 10
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	5	12¾	12½	12½	M'y 11
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	
30½	20¼	Bendix Aviat (½g)	15	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	2	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
62¾	50½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	51	50½	50½	M'y 6
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	42	84½	82¼	82½	— ⅛
20	18½	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
129½	117	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	1	117½	117½	117½	
69¾	5*	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	1	55	55	55	M'y 10
33	28	Black & D (1½g)	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ½
49¾	33⅜	Boeing Airpl	10	36½	35	35	—1
48⅛	40⅞	Bohn Alum (3)	3	42	42	42	
38	24½	Borden (1.60)	9	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
43½	38⅞	Borg-Warner	59	43⅞	42¼	42¼	— ⅜
15⅜	8¼	Boston & Me	6	13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
4½	3¾	Botany C M A	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
23¼	15	Bridgept Brs (.60)	10	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
59⅞	45	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	14	45¾	44¼	44¼	— ¾
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Str (3)	2	47½	47½	47½	
47	41	Bristol-My (2.40a)	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
8	4	Bklyn & Qu T	5	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
38½	22¾	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	3	23	23	23	M'y 10
53	27⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	12	29¾	29½	29½	— ¾
102¼	76	Bklyn-M-T pf (6)	3	83	82	82	+2
35¾	32¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	8	32½	32⅜	32⅜	+ ⅛
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	46⅞	46⅛	46⅛	M'y 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Bal	5	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
25½	16⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	7	17⅛	17¼	17½	— ¾
14⅜	9	Budd Mfg	8	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
93	74	Budd Mfg pf	1	73	73	73	Apr 26
13	8	Budd Wheel	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	
45¼	31½	Bullard Co (¼g)	14	33¼	32½	32½	M'y 11
65¾	50½	Bulova Wtch (4a)	4	54¾	54¾	54¾	
35½	26	Burr Ad M (.80)	8	27	26¾	26¾	
11¾	7	Bush Term	1	8	8	8	
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	1	30	30	30	Apr 30
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.30g)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	
36¼	29¼	Butler Bro pf (1½)	6	30½	29⅞	30½	M'y 11
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	7	5¼	5	5	— ¼
33¾	22¼	Byers Co	4	22½	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
34¾	27	Byron Jack (½g)	2	28½	28¼	28¼	M'y 11

—C—

48¼	37	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	5	38	37⅞	38	M'y 11
50¾	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	
6½	2¾	Callahan Z-Ld	20	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	12	Calum & Hec (¼g)	11	13½	13	13	— ¼
37⅜	27¼	Campbell Wy (1)	8	29¾	29	29	+ ½
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	8	27½	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	46	13¼	12¾	12¾	
61½	48⅜	Cann Mills (½g)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	M'y 11
18½	15	Cap Adm A	3	15¾	15½	15½	Apr 29
9½	7	Car & Gen (.05g)	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
176½	133	Case (J I)	2	164	163	164	+1
100	85½	Caterpil Trac (2)	4	89½	88½	89¼	+ ¼
40¾	26⅝	Celanese (¾ag)	24	39⅛	37⅞	37⅞	— ½
113⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	112	112	112	M'y 3
38¼	16½	Celotex	1	4⁷	41	41	
39¼	33	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	33	33	33	—1
15⅜	7½	Cent Fdy	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
41⅜	21	Cent RR NJ	1	27¾	27½	27¾	— ¼
24¾	14¾	Cent Violeta Sug	1	15	15	15	M'y 11
14½	10¼	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
86⅜	62¼	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	64¼	63½	63½	— ⅞
23⅜	15½	Certain-teed	4	16	15⅝	15⅝	
60½	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	1	55	55	55	— ½
48	26	Checker Cab	1	26	26	26	M'y 8
68⅞	56½	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	63	57	56¼	56¼	— ½
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	2	95	95	95	M'y 10
90½	78¾	Ches Corp (3)	7	81	80	80	— ½
4¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Chi & E Ill pf	4	10⅛	10¼	10¼	M'y 10
6¾	3½	Chi & NW	2	4¾	4½	4½	
19½	11½	Chi & NW pf	1	14	14	14	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt West	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	M'y 11
29	20¼	Chi Gt W pf	5	13⅜	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
32	27	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	27⅞	27½	27½	M'y 6
3¼	2	Chi M StP & P	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
7¼	4⅛	Chi M StP & P pf	6	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	16	25	23	23	—1½
70½	58⅛	Chi Pn T pf (7a)	2	60	60	60	M'y 11
3¾	2⅛	Chi RK Is & P	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
8¾	5½	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
10½	6¾	Chi RI & P 7% pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¾
27½	19½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y 10
22½	15⅜	Chick Cot Oil	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	13¼	Childs Co	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
133½	109½	Chrysler (3½g)	46	118½	113½	113¾	+ ½
77½	43⅞	City Ice & F (2)	4	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7	City Strs	2	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
40½	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	6	38½	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
44¾	35	Clev Gr Br (½g)	4	40	39½	40	M'y 11
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	5	92½	90	92½	+3½
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	9	153¾	153½	153½	+ ½
58¼	57	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	M'y 5
25¾	19½	Colg-Palm (½)	15	21½	21	21¼	— ⅛
104½	102¼	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	+ ⅛
62¾	51⅜	Coll & Alk (2a)	5	55	55	55	+ ¼
51⅞	36	Col Fuel & Ir (1g)	2	36¼	36⅛	36⅛	M'y 11
20⅞	12½	Colum G&El (.20g)	80	13	12½	12½	— ½
108	93¾	Col Gas & Pf A (6)	2	94	94	94	M'y 11
39½	31	Colum Pict (1a)	3	34	33	34	
46½	41	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	42	42	42	Apr 30
125¾	112¼	Colum Carb (4a)	1	114⅞	114⅛	114⅞	— ⅜
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	64½	63¾	63¾	— ¼
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	M'y 11
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	67¾	67½	67½	
120	104	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	108	107½	108	M'y 7
21¼	14⅝	Coml Solv (.60a)	13	15⅜	15	15	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Comwlth & Sou	52	2⅝	2½	2½	
75⅝	50	Com & Sou pf (3)	5	53	53	53	M'y 11
19⅛	13¼	Conde Nast	4	16¼	16⅛	16¼	M'y 11
45½	36¾	Congoleum-Na (2)	4	38½	38	38½	
19¼	15	Congress Cig	1	16	16	16	M'y 6
18⅞	12¼	Consol Cigar	1	13	13	13	— ¼
13¼	8½	Con Coal	10	10⅝	10⅝	11⅜	+ ⅞
49⅞	37	Con Edis (1g)	43	37⅞	36¼	36¼	—1¼
108	104	Con Edis pf (5)	3	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
5¾	3⅜	Con Film	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
18¾	13	Con Film pf	5	13¾	13¼	13¼	— ¼
13½	9¼	Con Laundries	3	10¼	10	10	+ ⅛
17⅞	15	Con Oil (.80)	48	15⅝

Business and Industry

Fundamental Change of Federal Tax Policies Being Considered

Commerce and Finance

McCall Corp. Paid Warner $125,852 In the Year 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—William B. Warner's salary in 1936 as general manager and president of the McCall Corporation was $125,852, according to a report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Francis Hutter, secretary and manager of the pattern department, received $40,769, and Otis L. Wiese, editor, $40,769.

Other salaries were reported to the SEC as follows:

Kroger Grocery and Baking Company

Albert H. Morrill, president	$89,904
C. R. Robertson, vice-president and treasurer	38,974
W. W. Bracy, branch manager	89,630

American Chicle Company

T. H. Blodgett, chairman and president	$75,000
P. L. Becker, director and vice-president	16,818

The Fair, Chicago

At the year end, S. S. Kresge owned 74,666 common shares, or 20.07 per cent, and Kresge Department Stores 166,500 shares or 44.74 per cent, of the total outstanding. E. J. Lehman, O. W. Lehman and Edith Behr owned 4145 preferred shares, of 11.84 per cent of the total. Salaries paid in 1936 follow:

S. S. Kresge, chairman	$30,000
D. F. Kelly, president and general manager	60,000
J. Espovich, vice-president	26,654

Holland Furnace Company

At Dec. 31, Hazelbank United Interests, Inc., owned 59,700 common shares, or 14 per cent, and held through Atwell & Co., nominees, 4510 shares of $5 preferred stock, or 14 per cent of the total. A. H. Landwehr owned 47,019 common shares, or 11 per cent. Salaries for 1936 were reported as follows:

R. A. McAndrews, sales branch manager	$55,595
H. Heinrich, sales branch manager	34,858
P. T. Cleff, vice-president and general manager	35,278

National Biscuit Company

R. E. Tomlinson, president	$96,450
F. Beers, vice-president	48,500
E. Y. Crossmore, vice-president	48,000
C. S. Stillwell, vice-president	48,000

Another report to the SEC showed that Don A. Davis controlled 70,467 per cent of the Western Auto Supply Company voting power before its January recapitalization and 43.527 per cent after it.

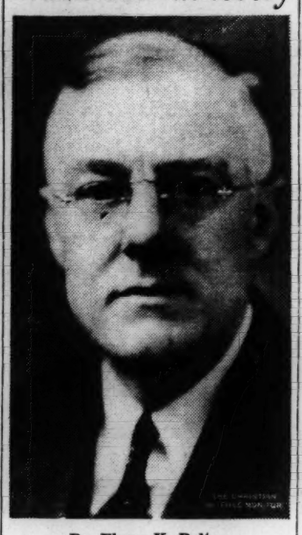
L. F. Loree received $45,000 salary from the Kansas City Southern Railway last year, according to the company's annual report to the Interstate Commerce Commission. He resigned as chairman of the executive committee last May and as chairman of the board on Dec. 31. His salary in 1935 also was $45,000.

Under a contract signed in 1912, Rufus L. Patterson, president of the American Machine and Foundry Company, last year drew $219,000 from that concern and the International Cigar Machine Company. Mr. Patterson was paid $40,000 as president of the parent company and obtained the balance of $179,000 on account of his contract with the subsidiary, which gives him 10 per cent of its net profits. The sum of $157,766 was on account of earnings in 1936 and the remainder had accrued in 1935. American Machine and Foundry owns 67½ per cent of International Cigar Machine's stock.

Other American Machine and Foundry salaries were reported as $30,000 each for M. Patterson, G. E. Wentz and D. H. Haynes, directors and vice-presidents.

The Mathieson Alkali Works and the Ward Baking Corporation declined to give salary data in their regular annual reports to the SEC, sending the information confidentially under separate cover.

Chemical Authority



Dr. Elmer K. Bolton

Chemical Director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Has Been Elected Director of the American Chemical Society. Mr. Bolton Succeeds Dr. Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College, Who Becomes President of the Society on Jan. 1, 1938

Steel Production During April Is Close to Record

NEW YORK (AP)—With steel production hovering around the peak since August, 1929, the American Iron & Steel Institute reported the out-turn in ingots last month had been exceeded in only two similar periods in the industry's history.

Only the smaller number of days in April cut the total 5,071,875 tons below the March aggregate of 5,216,666 tons. The latter was topped, in the entire annals of the ironmasters, only by the 5,286,246 tons of May, 1929.

Allowing for the fewer working days, the rate at which ingots were poured into the moulds was greater last month than the month before. Operations were at 90.27 per cent of capacity against 89.91 a month earlier.

Because of this higher rate, the average April day saw 1,182,225 tons produced, while March saw 1,177,377 tons.

The length the industry has traveled, borne along by rising auto production, rearmament requirements and the host of miscellaneous uses which have been so important in recent months, is shown by comparison with a year ago and the depression's depths.

The April, 1936, output of ingots, at 3,932,605 tons, was nearly 30 per cent less than last month's, while at the blackest spot in the deflation days, July, 1932, the total was 806,722 tons.

That the April near-record was only a continuation of progress under way at a breakneck pace for months, was indicated by comparison with the aggregate tonnage of the year to date, 19,400,000, almost 50 per cent more than the whole year's aggregate for 1932, and about as much better than in the same four months last year.

April Chain Store Sales Up 10.5 P. C. Above 1936 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chain store sales during April made a reasonably good showing despite the fact that the trade had expected a disappointing month, according to Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report, continues the survey, did an aggregate business of $244,364,072, an increase of $21,054,583 or 10.5 per cent over the corresponding month last year. This compared with an increase of 10.4 per cent in April, 1936, over the same month in 1935.

Easter Early

The reason that the chain store trade generally had expected a decrease in sales this year as contrasted with last year, was because Easter buying came in April in 1936. This year Easter came several weeks earlier and all Easter buying was done in March.

Apparently, however, the mild weather, coupled with the fact that the retail buying movement has gained very substantial momentum, upset all calculations. Therefore the $244,364,072 volume of April did not compare unfavorably with the $251,018,035 volume in March, which was the largest volume for chain stores for any March on record.

Nor were there any signs of a slowing down in the buying movement as might have been expected to follow the stock market decline last month. The volume, in fact, for the first four months of the year is substantially ahead of the same period last year, being $860,005,691 as compared with $746,210,448, an increase of 15.2 per cent.

Mail Orders Increase

The main reason for the good showing last month was the substantial increase reported by the chain store mail order group, which offset declines in some of the other divisions. This group did $90,848,153 against $71,711,416 in April last year, an increase of 26.6 per cent. In the case of all companies reporting in this group, the sales increase was above 20 per cent, and in one instance the increase was 84.6 per cent as compared with the same month a year ago.

There appeared to be only a very slight let-down in the buying as contrasted with March, which, in some cases for the mail order division, was the largest month on record.

Farm Bankruptcies Show 15 P. C. Drop During Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936 bankruptcies among farmers showed a 15 per cent decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year, according to the Bureau of Agricutural Economics.

Farmer bankruptcies numbered 3642 cases in the last fiscal year, compared with 4311 cases in 1935. Reductions were reported for all geographic regions and for all States except Vermont, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri, South Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, and California.

States which had the largest number of farmer bankruptcies in 1936 included Illinois, Ohio, Missouri, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, and Indiana. Nearly one-third of the total number the country over was in the East North Central region—1045 in 1936 compared with 1055 in 1935.

In the west north central region, bankruptcies totaled 837 last year compared with 877 in 1935; in the South Atlantic region, 442 compared with 735; East South Central region, 346 compared with 431; Middle Atlantic region, 313 compared with 457; West South Central region, 278 compared with 307; Pacific region 204 compared with 225; New England, 108 compared with 123; Mountain region, 69 compared with 101.

In addition, 5292 cases of indebtedness among farmers were adjusted by composition or extension under the National Bankruptcy Act, compared with 5979 in the preceding year.

Farmer bankruptcies as a percentage of total bankruptcies decreased from 7.7 per cent in the 1935 fiscal years to 7 per cent in the year ending June 30, 1936. The number of bankruptcies, excluding former cases, decreased from 52,008 in 1935 to 48,527 in 1936.

New Neisner Brothers Preferrd Issue Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A syndicate headed by Lehman Brothers and including Lazard Frères & Company, Inc., and King, Crandall & Latham, Inc., is offering approximately 10,200 shares of Neisner Brothers, Inc., 4¾ per cent convertible serial preferred stock at $104 a share. The shares represent the unexchanged remainder of 25,000 shares offered holders of 7 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock.

The 4¾ per cent preferred shares are convertible into common at $50 a share of common (or two shares of common for each share of 4¾ per cent preferred) if converted on or before May 1, 1938; at $55 a share of common (or 1 and 9-11 shares of common for each share of 4¾ preferred) if converted thereafter and on or before March 1, 1941, and at $65 a share of common stock (or 1 and 7-13 shares of common stock for each share of 4¾ per cent preferred) if converted thereafter and on or before May 1, 1943.

Puerto Rico Buys More Pork

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Aided by higher wages in Puerto Rico, sales of lard and pork products from continental United States during the first nine months of the current fiscal year amounted to $4,972,000, 31 per cent higher than in the corresponding period a year ago, according to the Puerto Rican Trade Council here.

Corporate Trustee Bill Viewed With Concern by Larger Banks

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street bankers are concerned about the prospects of passage in the present session of Congress of Senator Barkley's bill concerning corporate trust indentures. The purpose of this bill, to put it most succinctly, is to force corporate trustees to be actually trustees. Everyone agrees that they are not trustees at present; the bankers' argument is that they cannot afford to be.

If the argument over the bill comes to nothing more than a stalemate, as bankers here hope, it will at least serve to disabuse many unsophisticated investors of a notion about corporate trustees which can be of no service to them.

When a corporation borrows in the money market, it makes a great promise to repay, together with many secondary promises not to do this and that which might jeopardize its ability to keep this major commitment, which is called the indenture, or trust indenture.

Somebody has to keep this indenture, and this is where the bank comes in. It is appointed "corporate trustee." It holds the promise of the big borrower to the hundreds or thousands of little bondholders. And the whole argument revolves about what its duties should be as corporate trustee.

Present Business Profitable

At present the role of corporate trustee is a rather cushiony job for a New York bank. The fee may run up to $5000 per annum. For this fee, the bank's corporate trust department receives the bond coupons from the public as they fall due and are clipped, and mails out in small lots the interest which is received from the corporate debtor; it may also perform a few other mechanical functions involved in the debtor-creditor relation; and if the corporation falls on stony days, the corporate trustee holds deposits of, and issues certificates against, bonds sent in to protective committees of the unfortunate creditors. The profit is sufficient so that the bank salesman who brings in a new corporate trust account is sent to the head of the class.

There is an indenture for every bond issue. And there are over a thousand bond issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange, several hundred more listed on other exchanges, and a good many thousand traded over the counter, so the number of outstanding indentures, and corporate trusteeships, is very high, and since only a few banks do a large business in corporate trusteeships, the number per bank runs high. Corporate trusteeships are usually farmed or parceled out by the underwriters of new issues to friendly banks, constituting one of those emoluments so ferociously attacked by Commissioner Douglas in his recent speech at the Bond Club.

It is generally considered a good thing by underwriters to have on the offering prospectus of a new issue the name of a well-known bank as corporate trustee, and in turn many investors assume that this name affords them some sort of protection which, in practice, it does not and cannot afford to give.

What Are Duties of Trustee

Investors, for example, assume that the corporate trustee is a superior source of information on the affairs of the corporation which is in debt to them. The report last June of the Securities and Exchange Commission on the suject, for example, cited the case of an investor who wrote in to a well-known downtown bank asking if interest on a certain bond issue was about to be defaulted. The bank was well aware of the parlous state of the corporation's finances and of the impending default, but refused the information.

A friend of this correspondent, not so many years ago, was a member of the investment department of another leading bank here when an investor wrote in for information on an approaching interest payment by a corporation of which the bank was corporate trustee. For stating the plain facts of the situation, the over-informative analyst was reprimanded clear down from the quarter-deck and a general order was there after issued that all inquiries on issues of which the bank was trustee should be referred to the coporate trust department—which never officially knew anything more than Moody's Investment Service.

The bank would not—and felt it could not—accept as corporate trustee the responsibility of watching over the affairs of the scores or hundreds of corporations whose indentures it was trustee, or of providing bond-holders with advance information on defaults. Advance information of this sort is a valuable commodity in the Street, and is bound to be so, and the fees obtained by the banks as corporate trustees do not warrant giving it out. The wise investor who wants to know the worst always goes, not to the corporate trustee, and usually not to the original underwriting house, but to a friend, to his own bank or broker, or to the competitor of the suspect firm or of its underwriting. Getting the bad news is quite a different business from getting the good news.

To the Securities and Exchange Commission, which wrote the report last June on which presumably, the Barkley bill is based, this is an unconscionable situation.

The Letter of the Bond

The Commission recommended last June:

"That trustees be charged with active duties and commensurate responsibilities";

"That the trustee be made responsible for use of reasonable care and diligence, ascertaining the occurence of defaults under the indenture and in giving notice thereof to the security holders where such notice is necessary for their protection";

"That, when default occurs, the trustee be made responsible for failure to take such action in the protection or enforcement of security; in the collection of principal or interest; or in the representation of their beneficiaries in legal proceedings, as is reasonably necesary for the protection of investors."

In point of fact, the corporate trust indenture is a legalistic marvel in building up trustee responsibility and then cutting the heart out of it. This is what the bankers want and what the Commision deplores.

Trust bankers have made it perfectly clear, in testimony such as was quoted by Mr. Elliston on the front page of the Monitor on Monday, and was given in considerable detail in the Commission's report last June, that the corporate trustee is "merely a mechanical agency . . . a sort of finer bookkeeping agency," with "no duty to see that the provisions of the trust indenture are complied with, unless a non-compliance is brought to its attention by the bond-holders"; and "no duty to exercise any supervision over the management (of the borrowing corporation), whether within the terms of the trust indenture, unless required to do so by a specified number of bond-holders"; and so on.

SEC Demands Seen Inordinate

The bankers' contention is simple. They say they cannot afford, on the corporate trust fees they now obtain, to undertake these responsibilities. They say they would jeopardize not only their stockholders' but their depositors' money by accepting the responsibilities of a true fiduciary trustee. They say that even if the present fees were as the Commission implies, "grossly exorbitant," they would be grossly insufficient to compensate for such service as the Commission insists the investor is entitled to.

Apparently the first intent of the Commission, with this in mind, was to apply the familiar principle of divorce or segregration to the problem, and run a legal knife between trust banking and commercial banking, just as a separation was made by the Banking Act of 1933 between investment banking and commercial banking, and just as the Commission has toyed with the idea of separating the brokerage from the dealer function all down the line in the security business.

This, however, is not the intent of the Barkley bill. It would instead impose the new standards on corporate trust departments, but leave them unamputated from the main limb of the commercial banking tree. Then the bankers would have to figure out for themselves whether to raise their fees, to abandon their trusteeships, or absorb the cost and the risk. The investors would have to pay, just the same, for the improved protection—if it is to be had.

Phelps Dodge Plans $40,800,000 Plant Enlarging Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — The Phelps Dodge Corporation announces a five-year program of improvements to and expansion of its properties and calls for an expenditure totaling $40,855,500. The announcement was made according to the Securities Act of 1933 covering $20,285,000 of convertible debentures due on June 15, 1952, and an undetermined number of shares of $25 par value capital stock to be reserved for conversion of the debentures. The interest rate on the debentures will be given in an amendment to the statement.

The company said it expected to obtain additional funds needed for the program from its treasury.

From the net proceeds of the debentures the company expects to expend $2,507,000 at Bisbee, Ariz.; $4,171,500 at Ajo, Ariz.; $959,000 at Jerome, Ariz., and $28,760,000 at Morenci, Ariz., as well as $3,573,000 for miscellaneous buildings and additional machinery and $885,000 for miscellaneous purposes.

The debentures are to be offered to holders of capital stock of the company of record of June 7 on the basis of $4 of debentures for each share of stock held. Subscription rights will expire on June 8. They will be evidenced by transferable warrants which are to be exercisable only in $100 amounts of debentures or multiples thereof.

The underwriters will purchase any debentures not taken by the shareholders and the underwriters may or may not, as they determine, offer them to the public.

Addressograph-Multigraph Increase in First Quarter

CLEVELAND—Earnings of the Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation for the first quarter of this year, after deduction of all charges, but before surtax on undistributed earnings, total $504,498, equal to 67 cents per share on 753,563 shares, as against net profit in the first quarter of 1936 of $337,949, equal to 45 cents per share on 746,313 shares outstanding.

Shipments for the first quarter of 1937 show a gain of 27.6 per cent over the like period of last year. April sales and shipments substantially exceed the month of March and in all probability will establish a new high record. Second quarter results the company reports should equal or even exceed first quarter results.

The company is currently benefiting from its depression policy of continuing apprentice and other training courses so as to provide an adequate supply of skilled workmen, as contrasted with many other manufacturers who curtailed such activities during the depression and who are now faced with a shortage of trained men.

Coronation Closes Exchanges

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—All business was at a standstill throughout Great Britain today as the stock exchange and commodity markets closed for the coronation. Trading in foreign exchange was suspended. Banks were closed. Canadian financial and commodity exchanges also suspended.

Sweeping Revision In American Tax Machine in Offing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Work is beginning on what promises to be one of the most sweeping overhaulings of the American tax machine ever made.

Internal revenue agents representing districts in the United States and Alaska are convening here in a four-day session to discuss means to expedite the field audit of income tax returns. In short, they are trying to patch up the bristles of the tax broom.

The second step which has developed is the appointment by Chairman Eugene Black of the Board of Tax Appeals of a six-member committee to study means of speeding the disposition of cases before the board, where on January 31, 1937, no less than 8644 cases were pending representing asserted tax deficiencies of $506,000,000. This step is to sweep up some of the revenue fragments which escaped from the tax broom.

Study of Taxation

But more fundamental than these two steps, but associated with them, is the comprehensive study of American taxation now being made by a committee headed by Roswell Magill, Under Secretary of the Treasury, with orders to present recommendations by November, 1937. In short, this group not only will pay attention to the gaps in the present tax broom, but may propose that Uncle Sam get himself an altogether new broom.

The best way to avoid new taxes in 1938—an election year—is recognized to be the improvement of collection of present taxes. The four-day Treasury conference of revenue agents is to get current income taxes into the Government's coffers more speedily. Lagging of collections in March, 1937, was materially responsible for the great discrepancy of Treasury estimates of revenue this year, and contributed to the present economy drive in Congress.

The field officers now conferring are nearing the completion of a check of the 1935 returns. Only by about July 1 will they start on their definitive check of the 1936 returns. In the last completed fiscal year, according to Guy T. Helvering, Collector of Internal Revenue, these agents discovered additional revenue available for collection amounting to $222,099,314.

Can Hear 1600 Cases

After this task of sweeping up tax remains is completed, the job goes into the Board of Tax Appeals for final revision. Though the board has about five years' work now pending on its books, it has made enormous advances in clearing the dockets. It is estimated that the board can hear and decide on the merits about 1600 cases a year. The total now pending, 8644, has dropped from 21,639 in 1928, 18,937 in 1932, and 16,502 in 1933.

Two present taxes are coming under heavy fire, both from within and without the Treasury, and if any levies are repealed or rebuilt, these will probably be in the list. They are the undistributed profits tax, whose returns have been extremely disappointing after the intense excitement over enactment a year ago, and the capital gains and losses tax.

One alternative proposal for the undistributed profits tax, recommended by the Twentieth Century Fund in a recent report, is "a genuine excess profits tax with high progressive rates reaching a peak of perhaps between 50 per cent and 75 per cent in times of peace."

The rate of the present excess profits tax is a flat 5 per cent. It applies to the entire net income of a corporation in excess of 12½ per cent of the "adjusted declared value of its capital stock," which is subjected to the capital stock tax at the rate of $1 per $1000. The two taxes are intended to be complementary, and the proposal is to link them so closely as to check evasion and remove some difficulties of administration.

The capital gains and losses tax has been criticized for a longer period, but with no greater severity, than the undistributed income tax. It is largely responsible for faulty estimating by the Treasury of future tax yield, since the behavior of the securities markets is extremely difficult to prophesy.

Plan Indicated

An indication of the lines along which Under Secretary Magill's studies may follow was given in his report after a study of British taxation in 1934. He posed the following questions:

"1. Should we depend more on a general (instead of a detailed) statement of a statutory rule, coupled with a delegation of discretionary power to the tax Administration to make the detailed application

"2. Should we eliminate the taxation of capital gains and the deduction of capital losses, in order to secure a more stable revenue and to avoid many complex questions in connection with valuations and reorganizations?

"3. Should we, as a corollary to 2, limit the deductions for depreciation and depletion as has been done in England?

"4. Should we collect more revenue at the source, especially in the case of income going out of the country?

"5. Should we revise our provisions relating to interest, penalties, and filing of returns?"

May Raise Profits Tax

If the Treasury committee strays into the fields of new taxation, it will find much cultivation already made by Senator Robert M. La Follette, Progressive, Wisconsin, in the possibility of extending the income tax downward into lower brackets. The idea of "taxing the little fellow" has long appealed to tax reformersfi and been abhorred by politicians. It is the threat held over the heads of Congress as an election-year possibility, which now largely stimulates the economy drive.

Attention therefore returns to proposals for a larger excess profits tax, coupled with a capital stock tax. In a period of rising commodity prices, and possible inflation of values, an excess profits tax is one method of attempting to protect the Government without penalizing the small consumer, who is already in difficulties enough. This method was used by Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his latest budget containing a surprise exces profits tax rising to 33 1-3 per cent on profits more than 15 per cent higher than those earned in normal years.

Elected

Blank & Stoller

Walter L. Johnson

Elected Vice-President of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. Johnson Succeeds Edward H. H. Simmons, Who Was Not a Candidate for Re-election. Mr. Johnson Is a Member of the Stock Exchange Firm of Shearson, Hammill & Co.

I. C. C. Investigating Purchase of C. & E. I. Control by C. & O.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Interstate Commerce Commission was ignored in the initial proceedings underlying the acquirement of control of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by the Van Sweringen System, according to the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, investigating the facts of the transaction. It was also charged that $8,000,000 was paid for stock that in less than two years dwindled to a market value of about $180,000.

The committee declared that money originating in the treasury of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad was paid for the stock and after the funds were transferred the item was carried on the C. & O. books as "current assets, special deposit," with the brokerage house of Paine, Webber & Co.

Herbert F. Fitzpatrick, chairman of the board of the Chesapeake & Ohio, and head of the Midamerica Corp., top-holding company of the Van Sweringen System, insisted as a witness that the Chicago & Eastern Illinois picture was never at any time so dark as Senator Wheeler, the committee chairman, contended was the case in 1930 and 1931, the years in which control was acquired by the Van Sweringens.

It was charged by Senator Wheeler that the transaction was a sale of control and not an option to buy control.

The common and preferred shares, it was disclosed, were acquired from the estate of Thomas Fortune Ryan and transferred by the Guaranty Company of New York to the brokers, the Guaranty Company receiving a commission of $400.000.

Mr. Paine said his firm made no money out of the transaction, although, on instructions from O. P. Van Sweringen, it voted the stock in meetings of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois board.

Good Income Gain By Associated Gas

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—Associated Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries today reported balance after interest of $2,656,111 for 1936 compared with $308,813 in 1935.

The statement for 1936 includes about $950,000 resulting from inclusion in the consolidated statement of an investment company and its subsidiary, which theretofore were considered as investments.

The balance of the increase, the report said, is due to improved business, growth of properties owned and acquisition of new properties.

The statements of consolidated income do not include charges which were made against surplus.

J. I. Mange, president, said, "Electric and gas output reached new highs and revenues showed encouraging increases." Progress was made in simplifying corporate structure and in assimilating new properties acquired in 1935, he said.

Operating revenues were $118,119,484, up 7.2 per cent over 1935. Operating expenses increased to $50,325,671 from $46,447,960 last year. Operating income was $35,663,843, or $2,193,048 greater than 1935.

Mortgages Chosen For Appraisal By FHA Over Billion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Mortgages selected for appraisal by the Federal Housing Administration passed the $1,000,000,000-mark in April, according to an announcement by Administrator Stewart McDonald, who also stated that they are now being recorded at the rate of $2,500,000 a day.

All records for mortgages selected for appraisal were broken during March and April. The total for these two months amounted to approximately $135,000,000. This compares with $75,000,000 for the same period of last year, an increase of 84 per cent.

These figures indicate a marked upswing in Spring construction of new homes. Mr. McDonald expressed the opinion that construction of single family dwellings is now approaching the volume of 1929, although it is still below 1925, the peak year of residential building of the last decade.

Notwithstanding the progress made last year in residential construction, other building apparently has not yet felt the impetus of recovery. The building permit records of the Department of Labor indicate an increase of around 87 per cent for the month of March, 1937, while nonresidential construction actually decreased about 5 per cent.

Although the term "mortgages selected" represents applications on file with the Federal Housing Administration which have been given preliminary review and upon which no commitment for insurance has been issued, they provide a barometer of the rising trend in residential financing throughout the country. Each mortgage selected on file represents a project either of new construction, recently completed, or one upon which there is a mortgage which the applicant wishes to refinance.

Appraisal fees, paid on these mortgages selected, at a rate of $2 per $1000 now total approximately $3,000,000. This money, Mr. McDonald said, is credited to the account of the Federal Housing Administration in the Treasury.

In addition to the volume of mortgages selected for appraisal, the Federal Housing Administration announces that modernization credit notes reported for insurance as of April 24 numbered 1,446,573 and amounted to $559,285,413. Although the Modernization Credit Plan under Title 1 of the National Housing Act expired at midnight March 31, lending institutions have 30 days in which to file reports of notes insured.

Recapitalization For Int'l Paper

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of International Paper & Power Company unanimously approved a proposed recapitalization plan to be submitted to shareholders at the annual meeting in Boston, June 22.

The plan is designed to remove a capital deficit, reduce annual fixed dividend charges, eliminate dividend arrears on the preferred and provide preferred and common stock for future financing. The company issued a statement saying "no company affiliated with International Paper & Power Company is considering the construction of a newsprint mill in the South."

Oddities of Manufacture Produced In Industrial Plants of San Diego

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 5—In the industrial world, this city is known for its unusual products. The Southwest Onyx Company supplies the base material for the familiar onyx fountain-pen desk sets, and fancy onyx knobs for gear-shift levers in automobiles. The mines are located in Lower California, and the material is brought here for finishing. The Charroin Artificial Flower Company, having started with the owner peddling her wares on the street corner, supplies artificial posies for chain stores. The American Silk Factors, headed by Glen and Dale Hurst, is a concern with a plant near Escondido, Calif., which produces silk. Mulberry trees are grown in large quantities and their leaves are fed to silkworms.

Concentrated citrus juice from the Bush Citrus Company near here, is used widely in India for making orangeade and lemonade. Celluloid tags, manufactured by Rench & Co., are used to hold price quotations in stores. Algamites and algenic acid, drawn from the ocean kelp by the Kelco Company of National City, is used in chocolate milk and in meringue for pies. When Admiral Byrd was planning his trip to the South Pole, he commissioned the Kelp Laboratories of San Diego to dehydrate his vegetables, so they would keep indefinitely. As a result, the Admiral and his men, by merely adding water, were able to enjoy fresh cabbage, peas and other vegetables, though they were thousands of miles from a garden.

The Solar Aircraft Company turns out exhaust manifolds used in planes. Ranges from the Ingle Manufacturing Company here are used in the naval vessels of a number of countries, as well as in hotels and clubs.

New Addressograph Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—Addressograph-Multigraph Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of the proposed creation of 100,000 shares of $50-par preferred stock.

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Insurance covering all needs

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U. S. Issues Easier—Corporate Bonds Firm—Curb Has Gains

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bill Would Extend SEC Power Over Protective Groups

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Representative Clarence Lea, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, has introduced a Committee Act of 1937 designed to extend the jurisdiction of the Securities and Exchange Commission over practices of protective committees in business reorganizations.

The real purpose of the bill is to give the SEC power over the solicitation of proxies or deposits of securities in connection with reorganizations of municipal or foreign debt arrangements and of proxies, deposits or assents in voluntary readjustments. In this respect the bill would deny the use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce except in accordance with certain declarations and prospectus requirements.

Mr. Lea said the first step is to set up a system of administration control to impose disclosure requirements, similar to those of the Securities Act of 1933, upon persons who assume to solicit authorizations to represent security holders or to solicit their assents to reorganization plans.

Under the bill such persons are required to file a declaration similar to the registration statement required under the Securities Act of 1933 and to furnish to the person solicited a prospectus similar to the Securities Act prospectus.

Mr. Lea said that recognizing that mere disclosure would not be sufficient, the bill provides, by extending the refusal and stop-order devices contained in the Securities Act of 1933, means of preventing persons who have palpably conflicting interests from assuming to act in a fiduciary capacity, from reserving to themselves rights, privileges and immunities inconsistent with their position as fiduciaries and from usurping unnecessary, arbitrary and oppressive powers.

Business Personals

Cream of Wheat Corporation has elected G. V. Thomas a director.

Charles E. Adams, president of the Air Reduction Company, has been elected a trustee of the Bank of New York and Trust Company, New York City.

Thornley & Jones, Inc., will open an office at 134 South La Salle Street, Chicago, under the direction of Charles J. Keller.

Harry A. Smith, vice-president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company since 1918, has been elected president of the company and also president of the Blue Coal Corporation, New Jersey.

Directors of the Bankers' Trust Company, New York City, have appointed L. H. Plumb and O. Fritz, formerly assistant secretaries, to the positions of assistant vice-president and trust officer, respectively.

James M. Hills, formerly president of the Grocery Store Products Company, has been elected chairman of the board. Frank L. Cheek, formerly vice-president, has been made president. Edgar W. Garbish has been elected an additional director.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, has added as directors Edward Klauber, executive vice-president, and Paul W. Kesten and Mefford R. Runyon, vice-presidents.

Bancamerica-Blair Corporation, investment bankers, announces that in accordance with expansion plans in New England, Robert M. Snyder and Stuart O. Stearns have become associated with the sales department of the Boston office.

John B. Sullivan Jr., of Brookline, Mass., for a number of years director and counsel of the Staples Coal Company, has succeeded Robert J. McKechnie as president of that company. Mr. McKechnie has become chairman of the board of the company, and Nelson C. Smith has become executive vice-president.

Miles L. Colean, a director of the technical division of the Federal Housing Administration, has been promoted to be a deputy administrator. He will be in charge of both the large-scale housing and technical divisions. Charles C. McGehee of Atlanta, Ga., has been named deputy administrator in charge of relations with other Government departments.

H. C. Wainwright & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, announce the opening of an office in the Union Trust Building, Pittsburgh, under the management of Robert L. Johnston and J. Willard Anderson. Other offices are located in Boston, where the firm was established in 1868, and in New York City.

Directors of the United Wall Paper Factories, Inc., have elected Charles W. Kellogg of Hudson Falls, N. Y., chairman of the board, president of the company, to succeed Hador Ortman, resigned.

Col. R. B. Paddock, recently connected with the National Recovery Administration in Washington, D. C., has been elected vice-president of the Wilson-Jones Company of Chicago.

Evans G. Olwell and Eugene F. Flahive announce the formation of the partnership of E. G. Olwell & Co., for the transaction of a general investment securities business. The new firm will have offices at 115 Broadway, New York City.

Treasury Position

WASHINGTON, May 12 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury on May 10 Receipts, $25,670,315.92; expenditures, $32,095,787.94; balance, $1,696,091,333.35; customs receipts for the month, $15,541,786.74. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,239,976,606.97; expenditures, $6,495,275,199.20, including $2,445,499,428.12 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,283,298,592.23; gross debt, $35,036,277,412.52, a decrease of $192,002.88 under the previous day; gold assets, $11,856,350,121.37, including $625,544,362.76 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s 47-52	115.10	115.10	115.10
3 3½s 43-45	105.28	105.26	105.28
2 4s 44-54	110.25	110.24	110.24
3 3½s 41	106.19	106.17	106.19
30 3½s 44-46	105.28	105.26	105.28
18 3½s 46-49	104.7	104.17	104.7
2 3s 46-48	103.18	103.18	103.18
20 3s 51-55	102.13	102.8	102.10
52 2½s 55-60	100.22	100.15	100.18
1 2½s 45-47	102.5	102.5	102.5
17 2½s 51-54	99.23	99.17	99.18
125 2½s 56-59	99.34	99.15	99.16
24 2½s 49-53	97.22	97.15	97.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 47	102.24	102.24	102.24
1 3s 49	102.1	102.1	102.1
81 3¼s 64	102.24	102.20	102.20

Home Owners' Loan

87 3s A52	101.22	101.18	101.21
36 2¾s 49	100	99.31	100

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	101½	101½	101½
23 Alleghany 5s '44	99⅜	99½	99½
19 Alleghany 5s '49	93¼	93	93
7 Alleghany 5s '50 st	63⅜	63¼	63¼
6 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98¼	97½	97½
48 Am&For P 5s 2030	81½	81	81½
16 AmIGChem 5½s '49	106¾	106½	106½
5 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¾	112¾	112¾
36 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	106	106	106
20 Am T&T 3¼s '61	98½	97¾	97½
2 Am W W & Es 5s	105	104½	104½
5 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105¾	105¾
3⅜ 11 Arm Del 4s 57	97⅜	97	97⅜
7 Arm Del 4s 55	98	97¾	97⅞
25 AT&SF 4s 95	110	109½	109⅞
14 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	111¾	110¾	110¾
1 AT&SF 4½s C-A 62	112	112	112
21 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	104	103⅞	104
12 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	95⅜	95¼	95⅜
8 Boston & Me 5s 67	84¼	84½	84½
3 Bost&Me 3¾s JJ61	80¼	80	80¼
7 BotConMills 6½s 34	29	29	29
1 BotConMills6½s 34ct	28	27¼	28
9 B&O 4½s '59	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
40 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	93½	93	93¼
5 Bkly Un Ellst 5s 50	105½	105	105½
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	118½	118½	118½
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	103¼	103¼	103⅜
9 ACL cv 5s '49	94½	94	94¼
8 A C Line 4½s 64	92¾	92¾	92¾
12 A C Line 5s 45	104½	104¼	104½
4 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	52½	52	52½
4 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	75	75	75
2 B&O rfg 6s 95	99⅜	99¼	99⅜
26 B&O 1st 5s 48	114¼	114¼	114¼
11 B&O rfg 5s 95	87¼	86¾	86⅞
18 B&O 5s 96 F	86	86	86
5 B&O 5s 2000 D	86	86	86
26 B&O cv 4½s 60	77¼	77	77
1 B&O 4s 48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
4 B&O 4s PLEJWV 41	104	103⅜	103⅜
2 B&O 5s S W 50	104½	104	104
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Bruns & West 4s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 Cumag Sug 7s '42 ct	25	25	25
15 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	112⅜	112½	112⅜
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112½	112½	112½
1 Can Nat 5s "69 Jly	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
1 Can Pac 5s 44	113½	113½	113½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107	107	107
2 Can Pac 4½s '60	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 Can Pac 4s perp	94½	94⅜	94½
2 Caro C & O 6s '52	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	103½	103½	103½
4 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Cen of Ga 5s '59 Cc	19⅝	19½	19½
1 Cen of Ga cons 5s '45	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
1 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
9 Cen Pac 5s '60	99⅞	99⅝	99¾
9 Cen R R N J 5s '87	68	68	68
3 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	57⅝	57½	57½
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	88	88	88
139 Chesapeake Corp 5s '47	128½	126¾	127
14 Ches Corp 5s '44	112⅜	111½	112¼
6 C & O 3½s '96 D	97	96⅝	97
2 C & Ohio cn 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
5 C&O 4½s '92	118	118	118
14 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	96¾	96¾	96¾
6 C&O Alton 3s '49	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
9 CB&Q gen 4s '58	109⅜	109⅛	-09⅜
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106	105⅞	106
13 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	38	38
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	38	38	38
2 Chi & E Ill 6s '34	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Chi Gt West 4s '59	45	44½	44½
1 Chi I & L 6s '66	18½	18½	18½
1 CM&SP 4½s '89 C	64¾	64¾	64¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89 E	65	65	65
8 CM&SP gen 4s '89	58¾	58½	58¾
37 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	30	29⅜	29½
1 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	10	10	10
16 Chi & NW cv 4¾s'49	19¼	18⅝	19¼
4 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	28½	28¼	28¼
9 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	28½	28½	28½
10 C R I & P 4s'88	37⅜	37	37
3 C R I & P rfg 4s'34	21	21	21
1 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	18	18	18
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	106	106	106
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s'62	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞
21 Chi & Vt Ind 4s'52	103¾	103½	103½
16 Cin Un Term 3½s'71	103⅛	103	103
12 CCC & StL 5s'63 D	105 14-32	105 14-32	105 14-32
25 CCC&StL 4½s'77	96	95¾	95¾
3 CCC&StL 4s'90 StL	99	99	99
1 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2 Clev & Pitts 3½s'50 D	105	105	105
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s'65	107½	107½	107½
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	110	109¾	109¾
43 ClevUnTerm 4½s'77 C	102½	102	102
25 Colmbia G 5s' 1961	101¾	101¼	101¼
6 Col Ry Pw&L 4s'65	105¾	105⅜	105¾
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	105½	105½	105½
13 Conn R&L 4½s'51 st	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Con Coal Del 5s'60	69⅞	69¾	69⅞
17 Con Edis 3¼s'46	105	104⅞	104⅞
5 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	107½	107½	107½
28 Con Oil 3½s'51	101⅜	101¼	101½
15 Consum Pow 3½s'70	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	104⅞	104⅞	105⅛
2 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
3 Crane Co 3½s '51	99½	99½	99½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	51	51	51
14 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	91¼	91	91
1 D&R G 4s '36	28¾	28¾	28¾
2 D&R G W 5s '55 Asd	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
10 Det Ed 5s '52	107⅜	107½	107½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	109½	109½	109½
25 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	104¾	104	104¾
1 El Auto-Lite 4s '52	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 El Paso N Gas4½s '51	103	103	103
19 Erie rfg 5s '67	81	80¾	81
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	80¾	80¼	80¼
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	83½	83¼	83¾
1 Erie cv 4s 53A	86	86	86
10 F'banks Morse 4s '56	102	101⅝	101⅝
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	102¼	102¼	102¼
10 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅛	102	102
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅛	99¾	99¾
1 Goodrich 6s 45	105	105	105
10 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅛	104½
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118	117½	117½
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	111	110¾	110¾
3 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103⅝	103½	103½
6 Gt Nor 1st 4s'61	111⅝	111⅜	111⅜
65 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	136¾	133¾	136½
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	-09⅜	109	109½
50 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
5 G Bay & W deb B	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	91	91	91
1 Hous DiffPet 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	30½	30½	30½
5 IllBell Tel 3½s '70B	104⅜	104½	104⅝
16 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	74½	74	74⅜
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	86½	86½	86½
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	87¼	87¼	87¼
2 Ill Cen 4s '53	81½	81½	81½
1 Ill Cen W Line 4s '51	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝
8 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	94¼	94¼	94¼
13 IC&CSL&NO4½s'63	78½	78⅜	78⅜
10 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104⅜	104½
17 Interb R Tr 7s '32	76¾	76⅛	76¾
6 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	75¼	74¾	75¼
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	73¾	73¾	73¾
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	72⅜	72¼	72¼
12 Interlake Iron 4s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	13½	13½	13½
1 Int Gt Nor rfg 6s '52	36½	36½	36½
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	80	80	80
12 Int Paper 5s '47	101½	101	101
1 Int Rys C A 5s '72	89½	89½	89½
9 Int T & T cv 4½s '39	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
6 Int T & T 4½s '52	65½	65¼	65½
5 Int T & T 5s '55	69	68½	69
11 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	8⅜	8	8⅜
1 James P & Clea 4s '59	96	96	96
5 Jones & La St 4½s '61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	55¾	55¾	55¾
18 KKC Ft S & M 4s '36 ct	54	53½	53½
4 K C South 3s '50	87½	87½	87½
2 K C Term 4s '60	107⅜	107¼	107¼
3 Kan City Sou 3s '50	60	60	60
2 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	92	92	92
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	9⅜	8	8⅜
2 L S & M S 3½s '97	100¾	100½	100½
5 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34	34	34
1 Leh C & N 4½s '54 A	96½	96½	96½
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	65½	65½	65½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003	61	60½	60½
2 Leh Val HTer-m5s '54	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 Lex & E 5s '65	118½	118½	118½
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	129¾	129¾	129¾
1 Liggett & M 5s '51	120	120	120
9 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
28 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128	127½	128
3 Lorillard Co 5s '51	118	118	118
12 Louis & Ark 5s '69	94¼	94	94
1 Lou & Nash 2003B	108	108	108
1 Louis & N 4s '40	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Lou&N 1st 4s 2003	99¼	99¼	99⅛
1 Lou&N 3¾s 2003	91¾	91¾	91¾
4 Manhat Sug 7½s'42	64½	64	64
3 Manhat Sug 7½s '52 ct	64	64	64
1 Manhat Ry 4s '50 ct	33½	33½	33½
2 MarionStShov6s '47	93	93	93
21 Market St Ry 7s '40	100	99	100
7 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	104	103½	103¾
1 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Met Ed 4½s '68	107½	107½	107½
9 MilElRy&L 5s '61B	102½	102½	102½
2 Mil El Rv&L ⅁ '71	102½	102½	102½
1 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	38	38	38
2 M&StL rfg 5s '62	6	6	6
2 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	18½	18½	18½
1 MSP&SSMar 3½s '78	85½	85½	85½
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	24½	24½	24½
2 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	78	78	78
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	87	87	87
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	68	68	68
15 Mo Pac 4½s '49	16	16	16
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A	42½	42½	42½
4 Mo Pac 5s '77F	43	42¾	42¾
7 Mo Pac 5s '78G	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
3 Abitibi P & P 5s '53	101¾	101½	101¾
1 Akershus 5s '63	98	98	98
14 Argentine 4½s '71	98½	98⅜	98½
7 Argentine 6s '57 A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Argentine 6s '58 B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
21 Arg 6s '59 Jun	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 Arg 6s '59 Oct	101 18-32	101 18-32	101 18-32
10 Arg 6s 1960 May	102	101 31-32	102
7 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	101¼	101 7-32	101¼
3 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
6 Arg 6s 1961 May	102	102	102
7 Arg 5½s'62 100 23-32	100 23-32	100	23-32
14 Australia 5s '55	107½	107¼	107½
13 Australia 5s '57	107	106⅞	107
4 Australia 4½s'56	101¼	101⅛	101¼
1 Belgium 7s '55	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
2 Belgium 6s '55	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Berlin City 6½s '50	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	21	21	21
1 Brazil 8s '41	46½	46½	46½
2 Brazil 6½s '26-57	36½	36½	36½
6 Brisbane 5s 57	101	100¾	101
4 Brisbane 5s 58	101	101	101
5 Budapest 6s 62	30½	30¼	30½
7 Buenos A3d6s Oct	102	101½	102
1 Buen A3s 84	57½	57½	57½
3 Buen A 4½s 43&s 77	77⅛	76⅞	76⅞
1 BuenA43s&4s&s Apr76	77½	77½	77½
1 Buenos A 6s 61 st	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
5 Canada 5s 52	112¼	112¼	112¼
10 Canada 4s 60	107½	107½	107½
15 Canada 3¼s 61	99¼	99⅛	99¼
6 Chile 7s 52	21⅜	20¾	21⅜
15 Chile 6s 60	21	21	21
23 Chile 6s 61 Feb	21	21	21
1 Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
13 Copenhag 5s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Cordoba City 7s 57	76½	76½	76½
18 Cuba 5½s '45	66	66	66
3 Denmark 6s '42	105¼	105¼	105¼
6 Denmark 5½s '55	102	101¾	101¾
25 Denmark 4½s '62	98	97¾	98
7 Ger C Agr Bk 7s'4	47	47	47
2 Ger C Agr Bk 6s38Apr	42	42	42
2 Ger C Ag Loan 6½s 58	27½	27½	27½
7 Ger Gov Intl 5½s 65	26¾	26¾	26¾
14 Ger Govt 7s 49	29½	29½	29½
1 Ger Gen El 7s 45	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
1 Gt Con ElP Jap 7s 44	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
4 Greek 6s 68	29½	29½	29½
1 Heidelbg 7½s 50	18	18	18
6 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	75½	75⅜	75⅜
3 Italy 7s 1951	86¼	85½	86¼
3 Japan 6½s '54	96¼	96¼	96¼
10 Japan 5½s '65	82¾	82¾	82¾
1 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57	40	40	40
2 K rs 6s '43 ct st pr in	12	12	12
2 Mex 4s 04 asd '54	6½	6½	6½
4 Minas Ger 6½s '59	26¾	26¾	26¾
8 Norway 4½s '65	101¾	101½	101¾
25 Norway 4 E '63	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Panama&63A st asd	67	67	67
3 Peru 1st 6s '60	19¼	19	19
50 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	19½	18⅞	19
2 Poland 8s '50	42½	42½	42½
1 Poland 7s '47	61	61	61
3 Poland 6s '40	47	47	47

Boston Market's New Raw Wool Slightly Easier

Weekly Wool Review

New clip raw wools are reaching the Boston market in sufficient volume, apparently, to meet current needs of mills. Much of the staple is that which was contracted for when shorn at prices about 5 cents a pound lower than present asking prices for spot wools in Boston.

The holders of spot wools in Boston, therefore, are showing some disposition to make concessions in an effort to find the price levels that will attract business. But most mills show very little interest in spot wools. From now on the new wools will arrive in increasing volume, and the market faces the adjustment in values which attends the movement to market of any harvest.

The trade questions whether the basic strength of wool will permit much decline in price. Many sellers hold imported wools that are valued too high to permit much price shading without actual loss. And the world over, wool is high priced, with such heavy demand for military uses that prospects of any decline of consequence seem remote.

Spot territory and Texas wools in the Boston market are literally ignored. Fine wools of this type in original bags are being held around $1@1.05, clean, while new wools now being delivered to mills are costing the buyers in the vicinity of 95c@$1, clean.

In contrast to the concessions offered on old wools, most holders of imported wools of the apparel class were adamant in respect to their asking prices despite the easier tone at the London auctions.

A little French combing territory wool in original bags is available around 95c, clean. Fine wools offered at this figure have been referred to mostly as New Mexican, Colorado or Arizona wools of clothing or short French combing lengths.

Buyers are unwilling to commit themselves in the matter of purchasing wool at the moment, with the new clip virtually at hand and their own products in the "between-season" dulness of this time of year. Government orders for military clothing are taking up considerable wool.

Business in mohair is virtually at a standstill. A little trading is done now and then, chiefly by the woolen trade or for fill-in purposes, usually in the vicinity of 73@75c for adult Texas mohair. Large consumers, with an eye to the future, have taken up considerable quantities of the autumn clip.

Exchange Seat Price At Decline of $4000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a membership in the New York Stock Exchange at $96,000, the lowest since Dec. 1, 1936, and a decline of $4000 from the previous sale.

The high price this year was $134,000, on Jan. 8. The sale on Dec. 1, 1936, was at $89,000, the low for that year.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Pay able	Hldrs. of Record
Int Pow Sec Corp $6 pf A	$3 Extra	..	June 15	June 1
Cook Paint & Var	25c	..	June 1	May 21
Great A&P Tea Co.	25c Initial	..	June 1	May 14
Davidson Bros. Sullivan Cons Ltd	15c Mines	..	May 25	May 14
Murphy (G.C.) Co.	80c	Q	June 1	May 21
Tub Chatillon, A	$1.50 Irregular	July	1	June 10
Cook Pt & Var pf	$1	..	June 1	May 21
Tob & Allied Sts, Inc.	$1 Interim	..	June 15	June 1
Un Molas Co., Ltd.	6¼c	..	..	..
Do Am dep rts	6¼c Resumed	..	..	..
Soule Mill	$1 Regular	..	May 15	May 7
Amal Leather Cos, Inc pf	75c	Q	July 1	June 18
Amer Dock Co 8% pf	$2	..	June 1	May 20
Carthage Mls pf A	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 19
Do pf B	50c	Q	July 1	June 19
City Ice & Fuel Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 15
Congoleum-NairnInc.	50c	Q	June 15	June 1
Cook Paint & Varn	15c	Q	June 1	May 21
Gen Amer Corp	75c	Q	June 1	May 15
Gt At & P Co.$	1.50	..	June 1	May 14
Do 1st pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 14
Int Safety Razor Co. A	50c	Q	June 1	May 21
Los Angeles G\&E Corp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 5	Apr. 30
N Bedford Cord Co	25c	..	June 1	May 12
Do cm cl "B"	25c	..	June 1	May 12
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 12
Newberry J J Co	60c	Q	July 1	June 16
Niagara Falls Smelting & Ref Corp	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
N Penn R R	$1	Q	May 25	May 17
Penn G&E $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 19
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 19
Phfaudler 6% pf	$1.50	Q	May 24	May 20
San Carlos Milling	20c	M	May 15	May 1
Tile Roofing	25c	..	July 1	June 10
Tubize Chat 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 10
United Amusement Cp. Ltd. Class A	30c	S	May 31	May 15
Do Class B	30c	S	May 31	May 15
Un Mer & M Inc	25c	S	June 1	May 17
Un Wall Paper Factories, Inc. 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q	June 1	May 20
Washington Water Pwr Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	May 25

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Queensld 6s '47	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Rheinelbe 7s '46	27	27	27
2 Rio de Jan 8s '46	28¼	28	28
15 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	31⅛	31	31
6 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
3 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
1 Roumania Inst 7s '59	35	35	35
3 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	31	30½	30½
4 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	37	37	37
6 Sao Paulo St 6s '68	25¾	25⅝	25⅝
2 Serbs Cts Sl 7s '62	28½	28½	28½
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝
1 Un Stl Wk 6½s51A	26	26	26
4 Uruguay 8s '46	67½	67½	67½
15 Uruguay 6s '60	68	67	68
36 Uruguay 6s '64	68	67	68
3 Westph UnElP 6s '53	20½	20½	20½
2 Wurttemb El 7s '56	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞

Total today, 5,290,000; previous day, 9,144,000; week ago, 9,180,000; year ago, 7,239,000; two years ago, 10,645,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,420,084,000; year ago, 1,450,145,000; two years ago, 1,290,062,000.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Glidden Sales at Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Glidden Company in April were $5,314,821,

Sit-Down Strike and Law: Threat to Property Rights Held Greatest Drawback

James M. Landis, new dean of Harvard law school, recently provoked widespread comment by a statement that the sit-down strike may become recognized by law, as a new concept of the worker's property right in his job arose. The sit-down wave has receded, temporarily, at least; and a Monitor expert on labor relations, who has reported the automobile sit-downs at first hand, takes the occasion for a study of the questions raised by Mr. Landis. This is the first of three articles.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 12—The longer the sit-down strike practice runs on, the less likely does it appear that it will eventually be accepted by society as a new right of labor and acquire legality.

Daily the olaim that the sit-down is a proper right of labor is becoming less tenable while the older rights it nullifies are being recognized as more essential to society.

Few assertions of the future legality of the sit-down are being heard now, while expressions of its illegality are multiplying.

So aggressively has public opinion turned against the sit-down that its defense in this area, the largest and most militant zone of the sit-down, has relaxed.

Illegality Recognized

Where once there was uncertainty in labor circles as to whether the sit-down was or was not legal, recognition has come that today the sit-down is illegal.

But tomorrow—will new concepts of workers' rights and changing legal views of the rights of property give the sit-down strikers a legal propriety it manifestly does not possess now?

Earlier in the career of the sit-down, it was suggested by some that as the progress of the law gave many examples of the establishment of new rights, so in time the strikers' occupation of plants might be recognised as just by the public and come to be approved by the law.

This theory makes the most interesting question in the dispute over legality.

James M. Landis, the new dean of Harvard Law School, said for instance:

"The history of our law is replete with illustrations of the creation of new rights. In the employer and employee relationship, the rights of employees to quit work together for the simple end of improving the conditions of labor found recognition only in the early nineteenth century. Indeed, the right to strike and through such economic pressure to force collective bargaining found no recognition in this country until the turn of this century, and even today in many states it is still of doubtful standing."

In the same spirit William Allen White wrote: "Labor seems to be elbowing into certain new property rights today in America."

And from the automobile sit-down territory, Maurice Sugar, attorney for the United Automobile Workers of America, declares:

"Just as the strike, once held illegal, is now held legal, and just as picketing, once held illegal, is now generally held legal, so should the sit-down, now being held illegal, come to be held legal. Courts are agonizingly slow to change, but they can change.

Law Said to Change

"We are told that if labor does not like the law, it ought to cause the law to be changed. The answer is that labor has already caused the law to be changed. Now we await only the acceptance by the courts of the change which has already been made."

While the reasoning is tempting that labor has been accorded new rights against a grudging law, it does not follow of course that every claim of right coming from a wing of the labor movement must be equitable and certain to be granted. Each claim of right, observers point out, has to be judged on its own basis, on what it carries of benefits and demerits. Reasoning by analogy is not enough.

The sit-down strike in short will be weighed by the future according to its inherent justice or lack of it. Increasing knowledge of the sit-down strike, however, indicates that the seizure of plants or other property by strikers contains such a scant measure of equity as to bar it from ultimate commendation by society.

A large difference is to be found between the right to organize, the right to strike and the right to picket, on one hand, and on the other the right to hold property in defiance of its owners.

In the first group, the rights to organize, strike and picket were simply drawn from greater and older rights, while the assertion of the right to occupy a plant is drawn from no previous right at all, but depends for any legal vitality it may attain on encroachment of old rights.

As Walter Lippmann points out, "The right to organize is the right of men to combine freely with other men. The right to strike is the right to refuse to work. The right to picket peacefully is, in essence, nothing but the right to exercise freedom of speech."

In contrast Mr. Landis notes the disturbance that the sit-down's claim to justification must make among popular rights when saying:

"The eventual outcome of such a claim will depend in part upon the emphasis that law will give to the concept of property and its inviolability in its industrial and corporate setting to economic pressure of this type—and in part, perhaps, on the capacity of our law to devise new concepts and mechanisms to meet the needs out of which this type of economic pressure has been born."

In other words, the age-long right of the ownership of property must be revised to render the stay-in strike legal.

On what basis then might the sit-down be legalized?

Sit-Down Contention

On the uncontested right of men to organize and to bargain collectively, on the right to strike, on the still controversial right to picket, and on the entirely new and as yet unestablished right of a worker, if employed but a single day, to a property right in his job paralleling the rights of the owner of the property.

Obviously much more must be asked of society in order to legalize the sit-down strike, and on a much smaller foundation of current rights, than society was asked to concede in the case of the right to organize and the right to strike.

To become legal, the seizure of plants must create new rights in conflict with old, superseding the latter.

No distinction can be made between kinds of property occupied by a stay-in, according to a legal view critical of the method. It is not possible to limit stay-ins to factories, it is said, but any spot where people work is liable to tenancy by striking employee.

Incidentally it is not to be forgotten that the sit-down practice emanated from a minority in the American Labor movement, that the American Federation of Labor officially disowns it, and that the rival Committee for Industrial Organization has been led by public opposition to give the sit-down less prominence.

Personal Ownership

Many feel that the ancient right of the personal ownership of property is so fundamental to society that it cannot be in part exchanged for the right of strikers to possess plants at will.

The common right of the individual to own property is endangered by the sit-down's invasion of private ownership, as leaders of the automobile industry who went through the recent sit-downs see it. Said one:

"When workers seize property to hold for the enforcement of arbitrary demands a nation is stepping on the verge of anarchy. Law begins to cease, as we have heard warnings of in Congress.

"Hitherto there has been no attempt in this country to take property except by the state, and then only through compensation.

"The right of private property is simply another way of saying that a man has a right to the fruit of his own labor.

Incentive to Work

"If you haven't that right, you lose a prime incentive of your labor.

"Everything is then reduced to a dead level.

"Those who have nothing, see nothing wrong in seizing what the other fellow has.

"In such conditions there will be no inducement to invest money any more. The risk will be too great.

"Mr. Landis may be right, but if so, the adoption of the sit-down strike will not be in the line of the traditional American legal system.

"Where you have seizure of property for the purpose of enforcing demands on the employer, just or unjust, you don't have the same system.

"You have a new system, a society of the proletariat, and you find the standard of living diminishing under that system. It is too riotous."

Permanent Seizure

Undoubtedly extremists in the automobile workers' union, for instance, would like to see the sit-downs prove the introduction to workers eventually taking over plants permanently.

Coercion Charged To Utility Company In Union Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—The Consolidated-Edison system, New York City utility monopoly, today stands charged by the regional body of the National Labor Relations board with discriminatory tactics in violation of the Wagner Labor Act.

In a complaint filed by Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, regional director, the corporation is accused of forcing the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, on the 40,000 employees in its seven light and power companies here. In preference to the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America, Committee for Industrial Organization union. This "coercion," the complaint alleges, began when the latter organization started unionization drive in the system's employees ranks last month.

The complaint is based on data filed with the board, charging the system with hiring industrial spies and contributing financial and other support to the federation brotherhood. Prior to the rival union's campaign to organize these workers, the companies comprising the system had resisted all efforts to unionize the bulk of its employees, it was charged.

Realty Men Seek Ways to Reduce Building Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12 — Home building which has been practically at a standstill for seven years is about "to break into volume," but rapidly rising costs of production present a critical problem, according to real estate leaders attending a convention here of executives of the National Association of Real Estate Boards from all parts of the United States.

At a subsidiary group meeting today, the association's division on land developers and home builders discussed ways of common action toward cutting home building costs and at the same time maintaining sound standards.

Prices Near 1929 Level

"Building prices are now practically at a level with those of 1929," said an official. "This means that they are 97 per cent of what they were at the very peak in high costs, which came in 1926. This rise in construction costs began sharply the last part of 1936. This rise in construction costs began sharply the last part of 1936. At the same time an enormous market for home building has developed.

"What can grouped real estate men do about it? That is what we are here to discuss."

It was added that with the great improvements in design and equipment that have been made available during recent years, the public interest in home building was especially keen.

What was regarded in convention quarters as an important question up for consideration concerns the movement for long-term mortgages at low interest rates which would benefit the prospective and present small home owner. It was emphasized that the problem uppermost was not how much does a home cost, but "how much will it cost me every year?"

Central Mortgage Bank

The association is continuing to back its scheme for a central mortgage bank which would be a unifying instrument in the mortgage field, lending to private lending institutions at a low rate. They, in turn, would be enabled to meet the individual's need. This group is backing the Wagner-Pepper bill, now before the United States Congress. A 30-year term of amortization also is being advocated. This was contrasted with the short-term mortgage of the "crash" years which averaged about five years.

The problem of rewriting a set of standards for appraising which would bring about more ethical and more sound practices among appraisers is occupying a special group during the two days preceding the general meeting. The central Atlantic regional convention of the association will begin Friday morning and continue through Saturday night, at which recommendations from the group sessions now going on will be presented.

Peace Compromise Banned By Lewis in Union Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 12—The contest between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor was renewed with intensity here today, following an address by John L. Lewis. This afternoon, when he declared before the twenty-third convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union that "not one man among the 300,000 newly organized in the United Automobile Workers nor those of the hundreds of thousands unionized in the Committee for Industrial Organization drive want any peace with the federation."

"And neither does the federation," he declared.

Mr. Lewis's address came in the midst of efforts by David Dubinsky, president of the Garment Workers' Union, and other leaders in organized labor to open the way for peace negotiations between the two big rival groups, and when this was written, the consensus was that the Dubinsky group had failed; that the die-hard element which was against a peace of compromise had won.

Bans Peace Compromise

After declaring that he wanted peace with the federation no more than did those who were for continuing the fight, Mr. Lewis said that if the federation wanted peace, "let it issue some official statement that it is willing to concede the principles of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

"Let it give some indication that it is willing to confer on a basis of equality and on the principles that caused the clevage," he continued. "If they do not, I have no desire to waste any time or energy in fruitless conversation with William Green and Matthew Woll (president and vice-president of the federation, respectively) and others of their ilk who created this situation.

"In February, I sat in conference with General Motors' representatives in Gov. Frank D. Murphy's office (in Lansing, Mich.)," he said. "It was a long, up-hill fight against one of the greatest corporations in America. One day there came a telephone call from Washington. At the other end of the line was Green, who said he was speaking from his office and surrounded by the presidents of the metal trades and building trades organizations.

Assails Green's Tactics

"And in Washington, Green pounded the table and demanded that the Governor of Michigan not permit any settlement of that strike. That was an act of moral turpitude, an offense against morality.

"General Motors with all its millions did not need Green's strength, but they got it, and they probably will get it again. And they sent telegrams to the General Motors executives, although among those 200,000 men on strike, William Green and the American Federation of Labor did not have one single man.

"If you think one man among the 300,000 United Automobile Workers would ever pay dues to the American Federation of Labor, to people guilty of such acts—well, ask them.

"The American Federation of Labor did the same thing in the Chrysler strike. Arthur Wharton, president of the machinists' union, wrote a letter to Walter Chrysler asking him to make a contract with his organization on the ground that Chrysler was once a machinist. And they telegraphed all those executives in the Chrysler organization wnile the conference was going on, protesting any agreement.

"They talk about peace in the labor movement. Who started this war? The Committee for Industrial Organization did not withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. They dedicated themselves to organizing the unorganized workers and bringing them into the federation. In July, 1936, the Committee for Industrial Organization arranged with the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, one of the five original founders of the American Federation of Labor, to organize the unorganized steel workers and put them into the Amalgamated organization. In August, the 10 Internationals were suspended and their only crime had been bringing workers into the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Lewis' address followed close on the heels of a declaration by Mr. Dubinsky, who is strong among the garment workers, that American labor must be reunited and his statement that the convention now on here must take the lead in sponsoring a reconciliation conference between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

This, however, appeared not to be the consensus of the delegates. Isidore Bagler of New York, one of the International's vice-presidents and general manager of the New York Joint Cloak Board, countering with a statement that Mr. Dubinsky was speaking for an element which "represented only a minority."

Columbia Bids Summer Students To Field Trips

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—Study of the natural sciences will be pursued in 60 courses of the Columbia University summer session from July 12 to Aug. 20, with the facilities of the Schermerhorn, Pupin and Chandler laboratories open to use by students. Extended trips in geology and geography will be conducted, and short excursions will be made.

Dr. Lloyd Motz will present a course in introductory astronomy, and a descriptive course designed for teachers. The Rutherford Observatory atop the Pupin Physics Building will be open on every clear evening. Prof. Edwin B. Matzke will supervise research in botany. Several periods of the courses will be conducted in the field. Prof. Mary L. Caldwell and Prof. Samuel J. Kiehl will be in charge of chemistry. Subjects included will be chemistry of food, the phase rule, chemistry of colloids, and quantitative analysis.

A course on the application of chemistry in industry will be given by Prof. William D. Turner. Dr. C. B. F. Young, technical director of the United States Research Corporation, will direct a survey of the elements of electrochemistry.

Frank J. Wright of Denison College will be director of geography. Professor Wright and a party of students will take a field trip to Virginia and adjacent states. Prof. Nels A. Bengston of Nebraska University will give a survey of economic geography.

Study of pre-Cambrian and Paleozoic rocks of eastern North America will be the purpose of a field trip of two to four weeks from May 24 to June 5.

Prof. Robert von Nardroff will give two courses in analytical mechanics. Prof. John R. Dunning will present a survey of phenomena arising from nuclear transformations. Prof. I. I. Rabi will teach elementary quantum mechanics. Mathematics receives attention in 12 courses with Prof. Joseph Ritt. Two courses on the correlation of mathematics with science, art, architecture and music and on methods of teaching mathematics in German secondary schools will be given by Dr. Georg Wolff of Dusseldorf, Ger.

Episcopal Parley Weighs Opposition To Court Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—A resolution praising Bishop William T. Manning for his stand against President Roosevelt's proposals for changes in the federal judiciary is before the 154th annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese for New York here today which would place the clergy of that denomination on record to oppose with their "whole strength" any measure or proposal "which leads away from democracy toward personal governemnt and absolute executive power."

The resolution was presented after Bishop Manning had addressed the meeting last night and stressed the perils which he saw "besetting liberty in the United States."

While Bishop Manning did not mention the President's court proposals directly, his address was interpreted as referring to that issue. It is known that he strongly opposes the President's judiciary recommendations, since he nas already protested against them, having placed himself on record in a Lenten service in Old Trinity Church, of which he formerly was rector, on Feb. 10, and again on April 25, when he restated his position at a precoronation service for King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Civil and Religious Liberty

It was evident that civil and religious liberty must stand or fall together, Bishop Manning declared.

"We are seeing in other lands what happens to religion when communism or some other form of despotism holds power," he continued. "With such conditions as we now see in the world, it is time for every Christian in this land to arouse himself. It is the church which must call the youth of our land to this service, and if the church will call them with a clear voice and with full faith in Christ, they will respond."

Bishop Manning urged vigilance against arbitrary and unconstitutional governmental action, declaring that "arbitrary power has no place anywhere in a democracy and cannot be conferred by even the largest majority."

Liberty and Security

"As Christians, we want for our whole people the fullest measure of social well-being and social security, but there can be no security of any sort without liberty," he declared.

The resolution backing the bishop's stand was offered by the Rev. Dr. John R. Atkinson, rector-emeritus of Christ Episcopal Church in Seventy-first Street.

After heartily supporting and commending Bishop Manning for his protest, the resolution urges that the Episcopal clergy earnestly pray that it "may prevail to protect the interests of the citizens of this country," and directs that a copy of the resolution be sent to the President of the United States "with expressions of respect, admiration and esteem."

Another resolution was adopted voicing "affectionate good wishes to a fellow churchman and member of his diocese, namely, the President of the United States."

The convention also sent a cablegram of felicitation through the Archbishop of Canterbury to King George and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their coronation.

Episcopal Bishop to Retire From New Jersey Position

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 12—The Rt. Rev. Paul Matthews, for 22 years Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, will present his resignation to the House of Bishops at the general convention of the church next October in Cincinnati. Upon its acceptance, he will be succeeded by the Rt. Rev. Wallace J. Gardner, the present Bishop Coadjutor.

Announcement of his intention to resign was made by the Bishop at the annual diocesan convention at Trinity Cathedral here today. He said his retirement was not only justified, but advisable and would be for the best interests of the diocese.

"From July 1, Bishop Gardner will be appointed as ecclesiastical authority until Oct. 1, and when the House of Bishops accepts my resignation at its meeting in Cincinnati, October next, the Rt. Rev. Wallace Gardner will become jure sucessionis the Bishop of New Jersey."

In 1933, Bishop Matthews indicated his desire to retire upon the completion of 20 years as head of this diocese.

Fare Rise Called Aim of LaGuardia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—With the Citizens' Budget Commission urging compromise, the smoke of battle still hung low today over the controversy between Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and the New York City Transit Commission in the deadlock over Fusion plans to unify the city's subway system under municipal management.

The commission's reply to the Mayor's speech radiocast Monday night after its rejection of his administration's $436,000,000 transit plan, was set forth today by John J. Curtin, commission counsel. It is Mr. Curtin's $321,000,000 unification plan which the Mayor has challenged the commission to effectuate within 100 days or have the issue of its abolition taken to the people.

The commission was quick today to disclaim responsibility for Mr. Curtin's proposal, and the statement of its counsel took in both the Mayor and City Chamberlain A. A. Berle Jr. The latter, who with Samuel Seabury negotiated the rejected plan, had yesterday accused the commission and Mr. Curtin of preparing "incompetent, if not dishonest," figures, and labeled the three commissioners and counsel "four dummies for a political machine."

Issue of Fare

With respect to the Mayor, Mr. Curtin declared that his sponsorship of the Seabury-Berle transit plan made him "an avowed advocate of an increased fare," and that the Mayor wanted to abolish the commission so he could put through his increased fare plan without hindrance.

As for Mr. Berle, Mr. Curtin charged him with "a series of misrepresentations, all intended to deceive the public," and said the transit unification bargain he had helped negotiate "could not be supported on a five-cent fare.

"What the public realy wants to know from the Mayor and from Mr. Berle," he said, "is whether they favor buying out the private interests for $130,000,000 more than the market value, and still let the private interests control all of New York's transit for 75 years."

The Citizens' Budget Commission holds that in the Seabury-Berle and Curtin plans "a working basis for unification can be found."

"Adjustment of differences should be made by the Transit Commission and the proponents of the Seabury-Berle plan, meeting with the single object of serving the best interests of the city," its statement declares. "A resolution will come through a will to effect unification, not from the spirit of obstruction or stubborn insistence on advantage, real or fancied. The differences are not irreconcilable. The public has a right to insist that a determined effort be made to reconcile them."

Untermyer Statement

Meanwhile the bickering over the situation had drawn a statement from Samuel Untermyer, who was special council to the Transit Commission from 1926 to 1931. He returned to the field with criticism of both sides and a demand for speedy unification as the only means of saving the five-cent fare—the issue which has made unification a handy football for politics throughout the 16 years since the commission was set up by state legislative act.

He quite understood the Mayor's disappointment over the commission's action as spelling "the deathknell of unification unless corrected," Mr. Untermyer said, but he did not agree with Mr. LaGuardia's fiery denunciation of the commission nor with his availing himself of this opportunity to thrust this question into the political arena as being an attack on the five-cent fare.

Mr. Curtin's attack on the Seabury-Berle plan, however, was "the unforgiveable blunder of the century," Mr. Untermyer declared, because his figures were "predicated upon the present depressed market values of the securities which are, and have been for years, undergoing wide fluctuations," and this was "a flagrantly false basis."

King's Broadcast After Coronation Encircles World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12 (AP)—King George VI radiocast his first speech after his Coronation over a world network, beginning at 2 p. m., E. S. T.

He expressed warm appreciation for the loyal messages that had come to him in connection with his Coronation and pledged himself to devote his life to the cause of the British Empire and the good of its people.

He referred again to the late King, George V, his father, and said that he could have no higher hope than to serve his people as he had served them.

The King's voice came through clearly and with strength. He spoke slowly and deliberately.

New York 'Village' Abloom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 12—This is the season when New York City begins to find its Broadway electric light bulbs a very insufficient flowering indeed, when gardenia sellers on street corners and pails of lilacs outside the doors of "little florists" awaken longing to see blossoms actually growing.

And so New York has started on its annual hunt for "little gardens," the tiny patches in Greenwich Village where a single pear tree leans over a tiny row of daffodils just purchased from the florist, or high-up penthouse gardens, where fir trees face the wind bravely and everything, even to corn, may grow.

These are the gardens which are open during the spring season "for a price," the coffers of charity and educational organizations being enriched by the fees which visitors pay.

Five gardens were open today and another five will welcome visitors tomorrow for the benefit of the League of Women Voters, one of the handsomest being the penthouse terrace of Mrs. Regina Jais, which overlooks Central Park and the Fifty-ninth Street skyline, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the far-off reservoir. Mrs. Jais has won medals for her array of blossoms and her vegetable patch where corn grows on probably the most expensive site ever to nourish that gift of the Indians to white settlers.

Tomorrow gardens of Greenwich Village will be invaded by those who would see a flower and help the league, the prim little houses being reminiscent of the day when street-car lines ended at Twenty-fourth street and anyone wishing to picnic in the great woods of Manhattan had to walk from there on.

Not only will the official gardens be opened tomorrow for the guests, the entire village is furbished in a way which has led visitors to make lines about how the residents of the studio apartments are turning from art to architecture.

With the contest under way for the best garden and with various civic organizations campaigning for at least 5000 window boxes, the village is taking on a vernal air. It may be a slender branch of wisteria. The geraniums may be a bit spindly but they do have blossoms. The daisies were bought full grown from the florist, but after all, they are daisies.

So the village is arraying itself for the visitors from uptown, groups which will wander around on Thursday and Friday from the Pen and Brush Club garden at 16 East Tenth street across Fifth avenue to the pergola garden of Mrs. August Zinsser at 6 West Ninth street.

May nineteenth and twentieth, have been set by Greenwich House for garden days with lectures and receptions both afternoons at the settlement house, a luncheon fashion show of garden styles both noons at 1 Fifth avenue and a number of neighborhood gardens open to visitors. In addition, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Field on May 22 will open their grounds at Lloyd Harbor, Huntington, N. Y., to visitors on behalf of the settlement.

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‡Conte di Savoia	May 15	Gibraltar	May 21	May 14, 8:00 pm	May 15, 8:00 am
‡Europa	May 15	Plymouth	May 21	May 15, 1:00 pm	May 15, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jefferson	Seattle	May 22	May 17, 4:00 pm	May 17, 8:00 pm
§Pres. Hayes	San Francisco	May 22	May 17, 4:00 pm	May 17, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Francisco	May 25	May 20, 4:00 pm	May 20, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	May 27	May 22, 4:00 pm	May 22, 7:30 pm

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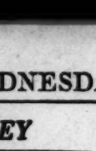
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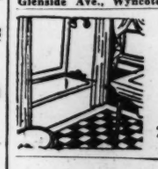
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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, recently had the following to say about "getting somewhere":

"CDCF DE GH IJC ADBF KD LFK JCMNAFOF NQKADGK IAJOJIKFO, PDOJR IDGOJLF, JCS KAF HBQOQKGJR HKOFCLKA KD JIIFBK OFHBDCHQTQRQKM."

Factual Figuring

To the total of the digits in the year in which Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila took place on a May 1st ——— add the number of letters in the name of the precious stone generally associated with the month of May ———; subtract the number of times the digit "2" appears on the calendar during the month of May as whole or part of the 31 days ———; multiply by the number of Wednesdays in May, 1937 ———; and divide by the number of the day in May, 1927, on which Lindbergh started for Paris ———. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

G H I N S T

What Are the Numbers?

The last of 5 consecutive numbers is one and one half times the first number. What are the numbers?

Rivers of the World

Can you locate these famous rivers of the world by checking as the first one has been checked by way of example?

1	Thames	France	
2	Po	India	
3	Rhine	England	1
4	Jordan	China	
5	Seine	Alaska	
6	Lena	Scotland	
7	Ganges	Italy	
8	Dee	Palestine	
9	Yangtze	Germany	
10	Yukon	Siberia	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Worth Knowing

PERHAPS THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST RAINFALL IS AT THE TOP OF MOUNT WAIALEALE, ON THE ISLAND OF KAUI, HAWAII.

Come With Me To Mexico

10.

Monterrey on the Go

That mile of ornate masonry fence you pass on the right as you drive into Monterrey encloses the largest military cantonment in Mexico. Through its broad swooping curves, each wave topped with a globe, you will see substantial buildings catering to every need of the soldier and his family—quite a change for the fellow who down through the hectic years of revolution had to put up with everything but decent equipment and creature comforts!

My early days in newspaper work were enlivened with an assignment to cover some of the revolution; and I saw guerrilla warfare at its most primitive. And if any of the tatterdemalion recruits of Pascual Orozco, Emiliano Zapata, and Pancho Villa—armed with machetes and rusty rifles, and sleeping out, and rustling for their tortillas and frijoles—could ever see this imposing military camp, they would brand the Monterrey garrison as a bunch of softies.

However, Monterrey's troops have always been noted for their valor. For example, during the war between the United States and Mexico, General Taylor soon found that he had, in General Ampudia, a bear by the tail. And although Monterrey was taken, it fell (Sept. 24, 1846) only after three tedious weeks. And the American losses exceeded those of the local boys.

But if there ever was much bitterness toward the Americans, it has long since vanished—the good will must have started with the treaty which ended the war, for the conquerors, in a pact they dictated, actually paid for the land ceded! Today, Monterrey is rapidly being Americanized. (There are sections of San Antonio, Tex., which are even more Mexicanized!) And there is no question about its being tourist-conscious.

The business center, especially Avenida Morelos (Ah-vay-ne'-da Mo-ray'-loce), will astonish you with its modern stores. And don't fret about your inability to speak Spanish. If you were to ask a price in Spanish, you would be answered in good English. Even the boys hawking their San Antonio papers, or hounding you to shine your shoes, or trying to interest you in a serape, or talking up the indispensability of their wild animal skins, will consider it their proud duty to bargain with you in English.

You will have to drive all the way through the city to reach the business and hotel district. Just keep on Calle Cuauhtémoc (Cah'-yay Cwah-oo-tay'-moke), your street of entry, until you reach Calle Hidalgo, then turn left. You will applaud the fact that the city has its street names on every corner—usually nailed to the squat houses, most of which come flush with the sidewalks, leaving the yard or patio hidden. And the supply of one-way streets, which may strike you as exceeding the demand, will leave you in no quandary if you follow the direction of the arrows labeled TRANSITO.

Yes, and Monterrey has traffic lights. But the green (a pallid lemon-green) is the palest, the sallowest you will ever see—a strange coincidence in Mexico's most progressive city, where everything is everlastingly on the GO!—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Salvation and Healing

The Greek verb sozein, which frequently occurs in the New Testament, may be translated in various ways. Its literal meaning is "to save or deliver"; but it is known to have been used in the first century of the Christian Era in the special sense of "to save from suffering," and consequently "to cure or heal."

For instance, Souter notes that it meant "to save, rescue a life from death . . . a person from grave illness (and thus restore to health)," or to "save, rescue, preserve from spiritual death . . . or from sin and its effects." It is this verb *sozein* which is employed in Luke 8:48 where we read, "Thy faith hath made thee whole" (Authorized Version) or "It is your faith that has cured you" (Godspeed); though the margin of the Revised Version has: "Thy faith hath saved thee." Similarly, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved" (Acts 16:31) could be rendered: "Have faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and you will be healed."

The Wisdom of Jacob

Jacob's store was almost spent,
Things seemed quite forlorn
Till his sons to Egypt went.
Searching for some corn.
"Take," said he, "some myrrh and fruit,
Almonds, nuts, and spice;
Falter not in your pursuit.
Yet above all price
Is—a little honey."

Though you are not led that way—
Kings and lords to meet:
Here upon your path to-day,
In this plain old street,
Men and women want a smile
And a word of cheer.
It would many a grief beguile
If you now and here
Used "—a little honey."

In the office, home, or mart,
When the quest is stern,
When you face life's harder part,
Here's a truth to learn
If you'd win folks to your side,
See a smile arise.
Be a comfort, friend, and guide:
Never, then, despise
Just "—a little honey."

—*J. W.*, in *Edinburgh Evening News.*

Daily Anecdote

A Crown

One day while the father of the evangelist Gypsy Smith was preaching in the streets of Leytonstone, he was heckled by a peddler who passed along in a donkey cart.

"Go to it, old party!" the peddler shouted in derision. "You will get 'arf a crown for that job."

"No, you are wrong, young man, you are wrong," the evangelist replied joyfully. "My Master never gives half crowns. He gives whole crowns!"

The Circus Comes to Town!

Monitor Camera Club from Arthur C. Williams, Long Beach, Calif.

The Trusty Elephant Does His Part in Erecting the Big Top. A Scene Like This Is a Thing of the Past in the Larger Cities, Where Huge Auditoriums Have Replaced the Customary Canvas

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Baseball Game

This baseball game insures a lively party. A blackboard is needed, upon which is outlined a baseball diamond. The guests are divided into rival teams, the Yankees and the Purple Sox. The pitcher on the Yankees hurls a question at the number one "batter" on the Purple Sox. If this player cannot answer the question at once, he has one strike against him. If he does give the correct answer, his position is advanced to first base, as shown on the blackboard. If he fails to answer three questions in a row, he strikes out.

If at any time the batter doubts the ability of the pitcher to answer his own question correctly, he may "hit it back to him." In this case, if the pitcher fails, it is a home run. If the pitcher can answer his own question when it is hit back to him, he retires the side. A new pitcher hurls questions at each new batter, thus giving every member of both teams a chance to play.

The hostess acts as referee and scorekeeper. The game may be played for as many innings as decided upon at the start.—A. W. L., Newton Centre, Mass.

Quotation for Today

HE WHO commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—PLATO.

Sunbonnet Sue

This day is trimmed with azure skies,
Green leaves and brightest flowers,
And so I think with gratitude
Of clouds that brought the showers.
L. M.
Don Dero

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Seedlings

From early spring until late fall one young man sells seedlings. He has made both a hot bed and a large cold frame and he grows both vegetable and flower plants. Although many persons feel that the small town offers very little opportunity for the home worker, he knew that since there was no greenhouse in the town, his seedlings would be in demand. Whether a farmer wants one hundred tomato plants or a home owner wishes a few pansy plants, he can fill the order. Throughout the summer, he starts plants that can be set out in the fall, such as delphiniums, etc.—Mrs. M. S., Boone, Iowa.

John Wesley, On Singing in Church

In the year 1742, John Wesley gave these five rules to his followers:

1. Sing all. See that you join with the congregation as frequently as you can. Let not a slight degree of weakness or weariness hinder you. If it is a cross to you, take it up, and you will find a blessing.

2. Sing lustily, and with a good courage. Beware of singing as if you were half asleep; but lift up your voice with strength.

3. Sing modestly. Do not bawl, so as to be heard above, or distinct from, the rest of the congregation; but strive to unite your voices together, so as to make one clear melodious sound.

4. Sing in time. Whatever time is sung, be sure to keep with it. Do not run before, nor stay behind, it.

5. Above all, sing spiritually. Have an eye to God in every word you sing. In order to do this, attend strictly to the sense of what you sing; and see that your heart is not carried away with the sound, but offered to God continually.

In Lighter Vein

Expert Advice

The curate prided himself on his oratorical powers. He was describing the downward path of the sinner, and used the metaphor of a ship drifting and going to pieces on the rocks.

A sailor in the audience was deeply interested.

"The waves dash over!" cried the curate. "Her sails are split! Her yards are gone! Her masts are shivered! Her helm is useless! She is driving ashore! There seems no hope! Can nothing be done to save her?"

The sailor rose in his seat, his eyes wide with excitement.

"Let go the anchor!" he shouted. —Galt Reporter.

Different Birds

A dear old lady was visiting a prison.

"You find the singing of the birds a great comfort to you, don't you?" she asked one of the convicts.

"Birds, ma'am?" he said.

"Why, yes," she said, "you know, the gaol birds we hear about so often."—Montreal Star.

Sh-h!

First Voter: "Don't you think it would be a good thing if our legislators were limited to one term?"

Second Voter: "It would depend altogether on where the term was to be served."—Pathfinder.

The Rest Was Silence

"Look here, young man," said the playwright father, "this report doesn't say very nice things about your work at school."

"Coming up in the train, dad, I was reading about the play you had produced last night, and—"

"Better get your dinner, young fellow."—Capper's.

Perhaps Not

A Scottish farmer, walking home from the kirk with his wife and thinking over the sermon, in which the minister had expounded graphically on everlasting punishment, exclaimed:

"Mary, it canna be! It just canna be! No man's constitution could stand it!"

Endurance

"I see that an entomologist has traveled across Europe and Asia in pursuit of a certain fly."

"Hm—m! I usually give up after the second or third try."

Motoraids

Contributions to this feature are invited from readers who have made interesting discoveries relating to the simplification and safety of automobile operation. One dollar will be paid for each "Motoraid" accepted.

The Right Key

Since filing one or more notches along the back of my ignition key, I have found it easy to identify it from the others when starting my car in the dark.

This idea is also useful to apply to important keys in a bunch.—Gloria A. N., Utica, N. Y.

Brevities

Howard Brubaker in New Yorker: Despite the President's rosy predictions, the Treasury's income and outgo refuse to meet. Statesmen now go around muttering the short and ugly word "tax."

Detroit News: London hotel keepers insist their charges for Coronation week are only 40 per cent above the usual. It barely covers the cost of extra bedding for the billiard tables.

Milwaukee Journal: A memorial planned in Washington would mean removing the famed cherry trees. Another school of thought is for chopping down some monuments and planting a flower.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: Punctuation is being simplified, an educator tells us, and while we are at it, can't something be done about the chap who punctuates his conversation with: "Yunnystan' what I mean?"

Washington Post: "A man needs $1000 before he gets married."—Chicago News. No doubt; but not anything like as much as he needs it after he gets married.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "None of us can hope to get anywhere without character, moral courage, and the spiritual strength to accept responsibility."

Factual Figuring: 26 (1898) plus 7 (Emerald) minus 13, times 4, divided by 20, equals 4.

Letter Juggling: Nights, Things.

What Are the Numbers?: 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

Rivers of the World: Thames—England; Po—Italy; Rhine—Germany; Jordan—Palestine; Seine—France; Lena—Siberia; Ganges—India; Dee—Scotland; Yangtze—China; Yukon—Alaska.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Skippy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Linda of Shinnecock, a Great Dane blue ribbon winner, loved nothing better than to leap and run when playing in the meadow.

Skippy, a puppy with no pedigree, had made himself a nuisance on account of coaxing Linda away on runs; and ofttimes they would be gone hours before returning home. For this reason, Linda came to be kept on a long chain, and Skippy became known as the unwanted dog of the neighborhood.

One day, however, dragging the long chain after her, Linda disappeared. After some time had elapsed and she had not returned, it was decided to search the adjoining countryside for her.

About this time Skippy returned, barking and running back and forth, trying his best to attract attention. It was apparent that he wanted someone to follow him, so he led the way to the spot where Linda's chain was so entangled in the brush she could not move.

Skippy returned probably not a blue-ribbon winner, but a hero, winning for himself greater love in the estimation of all.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Eligibility to Office

Question: Under a bylaw providing (a) for the election of directors for a term of three years, and (b) that no director shall serve for more than three years in succession, and (c) shall not be eligible for re-election until at least one year has elapsed, and (d) that if a director has not served for more than six months he shall be eligible for re-election for a full term: can a director who was elected for a three-year term and who served for six and one fourth months and resigned on account of expected absence from the State for the succeeding five months, and whose office was filled by board appointment of one to serve until the next annual meeting, be elected at such next annual meeting to fill the remaining two years of the unexpired three-year term for which such director was originally elected?

Answer: It is assumed from provision (a) of the above cited bylaw that the election at the next annual meeting is to fill the unexpired term of two years. In the writer's opinion, the member could serve for the remaining two years, if elected.

This is based on an interpretation that under provision (d) above, it is implied that one who has served more than six months is eligible for election to fill a part term provided he is also eligible under provision (b), since the bylaws do not specifically prohibit it. This view would be in line with common parliamentary law, which does not charge a member with a full term if he has served less than half the term, and also in accord with the fundamental of bylaw interpretation that the more liberal view should be taken provided no injury is done to the society or an individual.

On the other hand, it might be held that under provision (c) a person who resigned five and three fourths months ago, after serving a period which, under the bylaws, would make him ineligible for election to a full term, should be off the board a full year before being again elected, even to a part term. This is perhaps an extreme view, but technically possible.

The bylaw quoted does not explicitly cover the situation and there are grounds for differing opinions. If the member in question should be elected, that in itself would indicate which interpretation is taken by the members. If his eligibility is questioned before the election, the question should be decided by vote of the members.

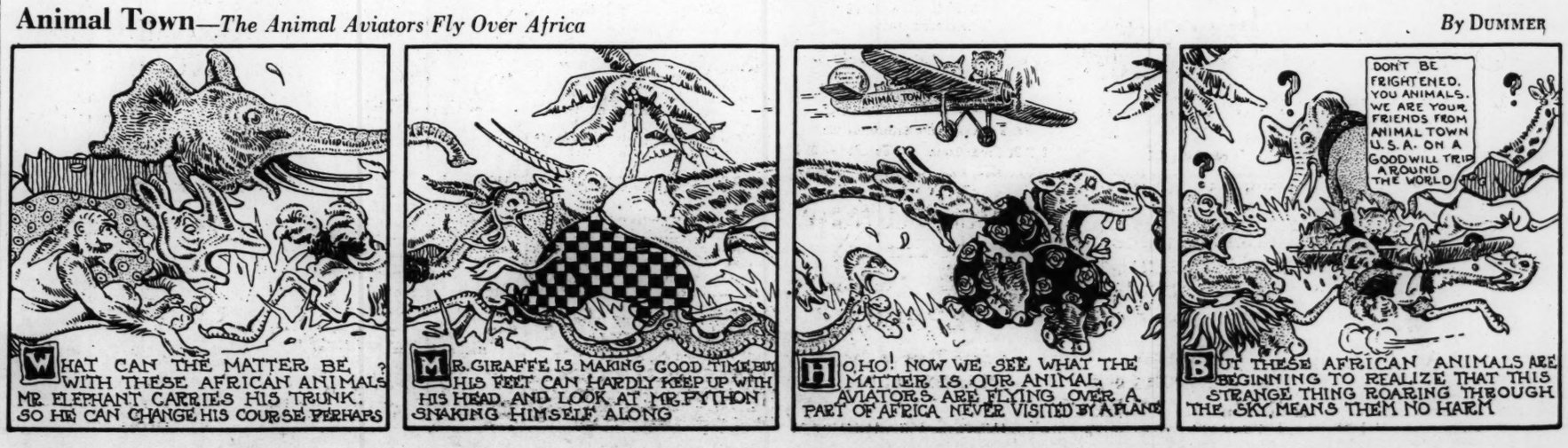
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Singapore!*

By LE PELLEY

WELL, IF SINGAPORE IS IN THE CLUBHOUSE AS SUSIE SAID, WE'LL GET A CHANCE TO MEET WHOEVER IT IS!
I HOPE SO
MRRRRRAAR
...URP..!?
??
?
!
IT'S A KITTY!
YES — I SUPPOSE THAT IS WHAT IT IS!!!!
MAOWRRRR

Animal Town—*The Animal Aviators Fly Over Africa*

By DUMMER


WHAT CAN THE MATTER BE ? WITH THESE AFRICAN ANIMALS MR. ELEPHANT CARRIES HIS TRUNK. SO HE CAN CHANGE HIS COURSE PERHAPS
MR. GIRAFFE IS MAKING GOOD TIME BUT HIS FEET CAN HARDLY KEEP UP WITH HIS HEAD. AND LOOK AT MR. PYTHON SNAKING HIMSELF ALONG
ANIMAL TOWN
HO HO! NOW WE SEE WHAT THE MATTER IS. OUR ANIMAL AVIATORS ARE FLYING OVER A PART OF AFRICA NEVER VISITED BY A PLANE
DON'T BE FRIGHTENED. YOU ANIMALS. WE ARE YOUR FRIENDS FROM ANIMAL TOWN U. S. A. ON A GOODWILL TRIP AROUND THE WORLD
BUT THESE AFRICAN ANIMALS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THAT THIS STRANGE THING ROARING THROUGH THE SKY, MEANS THEM NO HARM

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Coronation

WHITTIER, thinking of a more spiritual religion and the passing of rituals, wrote, "the systems fall, and every symbol wanes." And surely the world can be glad that forms which hide the substance are departing. Yet the world still has use for symbols. No one who has felt the solemnities of a marriage service, no man who suddenly in a far country has glimpsed his native flag, can doubt it.

Certainly few among the millions who had radio-side seats for the Coronation would question the effect of the ceremonies in Westminster Abbey. This part of London's celebration was primarily religious. Added to the ancient symbolisms of oath-taking and crowning were the solemnities of anointing and communion. Even sturdy republicans owning no allegiance to kingship felt the pull of a common heritage of ideals. And surely for all peoples in the British commonwealth the bonds of political unity must have tightened even as the heartstrings of sentiment.

If in one sense the symbols wane, at least the British crown as a symbol of unity has more meaning today than ever before for millions of George VI's subjects. The glare of pitiless publicity beats upon monarchy today with a light that leaves little room for foibles or pretense. Yet the same candid camera and earth-ringing radio that tear the veils from personal sovereignty and the glamour from pomp and circumstance give yet a closer, truer knowledge of manhood and of true kingship.

Surely they carry a new sense of communion in the ideals which unite the British peoples. It has been said that the telegraph and railroad came in time to keep the United States one nation; today it begins to appear that the radio and the airship may have arrived in time to keep the British nations one people.

Some time ago we heard a Canadian say that many people in the Dominion had as much loyalty to the League of Nations and its peace ideals as to the British Empire with its nationalistic ideals. Much of Britain's power today lies in the fact that the symbols exalted today in London represent not merely British nationalism, but to a large degree the ideals of justice, freedom and peace. As the purposes behind the symbols enlarge their borders with universal ideals, they evoke the affection, loyalty and unity of all men.

Right Mental Development

A RECENT statement made by Dr. D. M. Allen at Charlottesville, Virginia, that hypnotism had been found capable of improving the accomplishments of students from ten to sixteen points, will be challenged in many quarters. That is to say, as to any possible lasting benefits from the manipulation of one mentality by another.

Many will recall a celebrated case at Harvard College when a student under the influence of hypnosis made unusual progress during his academic years, only to suffer afterward a serious mental relapse. The mere suggestion of enhanced mental capability possessed by one who has not demonstrated such ability could have no lasting effect except to mentally weaken the individual when such influence is withdrawn.

Mental capacity in its true light is not something to be developed through any artificial means, but rather to be unfolded through orderly processes. And this orderly process consists not of the domination by one of stronger human will over one of lesser mental stamina, but rather of unfoldment through an entirely different process. Paul hinted at it in his well-known words, "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus." That is, submit the mortal, or carnal, mind to the influence and dominance of the divine Mind, in order to express the capabilities which belong by divine decree to the real man. That this is the proper method of developing mental capacity is being increasingly demonstrated. In this process, one's mental capabilities are unfolded, not temporarily but eternally, with no unfavorable aftereffects.

Of the cases reported by Dr. Allen, a substantial percentage of students were not benefited because they could not be hypnotized. These are to be congratulated for their ability to maintain their normal state of consciousness in face of an attempt at control by another. Desirable results can be obtained in mental unfoldment by developing mental capacity, not by weakening it.

Found Horizon

WHEN the film version of James Hilton's "Lost Horizon" was first made, Frank Capra, its director, capitulated to what the Columbia Pictures Corporation considered popular demand by substituting the conventional romantic fade-out for Mr. Hilton's more imaginative treatment. With what proved to be sound showmanship, Mr. Capra at the same time made a second ending fashioned more closely after the book. When the film was first shown, reviewers' protests were so immediate and definite that the "happy ending" was dropped.

This, to be sure, is not always the Hollywood custom. "Winterset" and "The Plough and the Stars" are two recent examples of imposing happy endings where none grew before. In "Beloved Enemy," the producers snubbed dramatic integrity all round by making two endings—one sad, one happy—allowing the exhibitor to choose which he would show. On the other hand, such films as "Black Legion," "Marked Woman," "The Woman I Love" and, of course, "The Informer" followed the destinies of their plots instead of seeking to satisfy sentimental tastes.

The last-mentioned pictures and the "Lost Horizon" incident indicate not only a growing artistic consciousness in the American cinema but also perhaps the public's readiness for something besides adolescent romantic clichés. By the thought-provoking nature of its content, the courage which it required of the producer in defying conventional forms and the trend inherent in both of these factors, "Lost Horizon" points like the welcome beam of a beacon toward new horizons beyond the unimaginative haze of Hollywood trivia.

Competition—Free or Regulated

TO MANY observers President Roosevelt in his attitude toward business has seemed to be a rider on two horses. The one horse is called NRA, or regulated competition; the other free competition. The President appears to lean on one and then the other with equal equestrian ease.

A month ago all the signs pointed to the revival of some kind of NRA. Now policy appears to favor freer competition. This is the meaning of the Attorney General's plea for the strengthening of the anti-trust laws and of his suit against Mr. Mellon's Aluminum Company. One is justified in regarding this "vigorous and fearless enforcement" of the anti-trust laws, to quote the pledge in the last Democratic platform, as the latest permutation in Roosevelt philosophy.

There can be no doubt that the Aluminum Company is, as Mr. Cummings said sometime ago, "a 100 per cent monopoly in the producing field." The company is the sole producer of pig aluminum in the United States. The problem at law is: Is it a good or a bad monopoly? For a monopoly per se is not illegal under the anti-trust laws. As the Supreme Court, in the case against the United States Steel Corporation, said, "The law does not make mere size an offense or the existence of unexerted power an offense." Has the Aluminum Company exerted "power" which, clearly, is latent in any monopoly; that is, has it abused its power to put any competition at a disadvantage? The suit will answer this question, and, if the answer is in the negative, the Aluminum Company will be confirmed in its status among the good trusts.

No matter what the result of the suit, however, the problem will remain. A state of no-competition means the negation of the competitive system. Such a condition has been a gradual development with the growth of large-scale enterprise. In the economic sense a half-monopolistic, half-free economy produced a profound maladjustment in income distribution in the twenties. In many lines of goods it shifted sovereignty over prices from consumer to producer.

It was against this condition of things that the demand arose for an economy regulated from Washington. Just as it was impossible for the country to exist half-slave, half-free, so it was found both politically and economically impossible for the modern economy to thrive half-monopolistic, half-free. For ourselves we prefer the free economy. That is why we welcome "vigorous and fearless enforcement" of the anti-trust laws.

Can He Do It?

CAN Britain's Prime Minister-to-be, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, pull it off? That is the question which is now agitating the discussions that take place wherever England's alertest thinkers congregate. For the first time for many years Number 10, Downing Street, is to know an occupant who is an enthusiastic clubman, for Mr. Chamberlain is a habitué of the Carlton. For some years the club habit has been declining in Great Britain. Will Mr. Chamberlain's example restore it to popularity?

It is not, on the whole, a habit of very long standing, as things go in England. There were clubs in ancient Greece and Rome, but they bore little resemblance to the palatial establishments that line Piccadilly and Pall Mall. Pepys, indeed, in the seventeenth century, talks of resorting with his friends to the latter place for the purpose "of clubbing." But it was in the course of the next 100 years that clubs really came into prominence in England for the first time, and not until the nineteenth century that they gained settled quarters for themselves in their present luxurious surroundings.

Quite possibly, the successor to Mr. Baldwin will succeed. The Prime Minister is a very powerful personage. He takes precedence even of the premier duke. Mr. Baldwin's literary taste floated the novels of Mary Webb into enormous popularity. Disraeli accomplished the considerably harder task of getting a large public for his own novels. Mr. Chamberlain may yet rescue the clubs.

To Adam Smith's Aid

Book News of the Day

ADAM SMITH, about 160 years ago, unfurled the banner of "laissez faire" and predicted boundless well-being to the world if government would keep its hands off business. By 1937 the opinion had spread abroad that "laissez faire," as delineated by Smith, was not all its advance notices indicated. But now we find two gentlemen out-Smithing Smith. They are James H. R. Cromwell and Hugo E. Czerwonky, and in their book, IN DEFENSE OF CAPITALISM (New York: Scribner. $3.50), they supply one and only one corrective feature to "laissez faire."

By the addition of scientific money management—the synchronizing of the flow of money to parallel the production of consumer goods—"laissez faire" will redeem itself, say the authors. So certain of this are they that they advise labor and the public to abandon most of the social and economic protections on which they have come to depend. When industry is abundantly supplied with money, it will function so near capacity, that all will find jobs, they argue. What use will collective bargaining be then? So away with trade unions, with minimum wage laws, with unemployment insurance.

Few economists will be persuaded that such doctrine is not another overstatement of the monetary reformists. However, there is much in the authors' thesis that great injury has been done by the panicky contraction of money when bankers scrambled to call their loans in order to protect their deposits. It is highly probable that a money policy managed with an eye to nation-wide credit needs, avoiding injudicious expansions and contractions, would, at least, add to the stability of the system. Inasmuch as the book seeks to promote this end, it has value, and its contention that a regulated flow of money would mitigate competition for world export markets and thus further peace, merits study.

However, the book contends much that economists will contest. Conflicting schools of economic thought are weakly and assertively disposed of. Moreover, the authors do not satisfactorily demonstrate that the money poured into production would find its way into consumption. Since this book, apart from its monetary recommendations, is a manual of primitive capitalism, it is not strange that it falls into a pitfall of primitive economic thinking. Classical theorists of primitive capitalism have assumed that money saved went into durable goods industries or was spent for consumer goods. In this way money was seen as maintaining continuous employment by shifting from one field to the other. The period of the 1920's, however, disclosed that savings do not seek productive outlets unless there is expectation of profits, and that there can be no permanent expectation of profits unless the masses have purchasing power enough to create a market for both consumer goods and durable goods.

Messrs. Cromwell and Czerwonky do not prove that more money and increasing productivity would not be accompanied, as in the past, by accumulating deficiency in consumption. To assure that this money will get through to the consumers in an adequate volume, the authors need some of the social and economic reforms that they cavalierly wave aside. There will be applause, however, for their audacious statement of the terms upon which they believe capitalism can succeed.

R. M. B.

Crowning Event

The Loneliest Road

THERE are three roads in Britain along which I especially desire to travel; for I love superlatives.

The road that goes over the Devil's Elbow a few miles from Pitlochry in Scotland reaches a height of more than two thousand feet. When the climber stands panting on the absolute summit of that very considerable mountain, Mam Tor in Derbyshire, he is still some hundreds of feet lower than the motorist who takes his car up the Devil's Elbow. I have been to Pitlochry, but no further. Now the Devil's Elbow is the loftiest highroad in the British Isles. Therefore I long to travel over it.

The Cornish main road near Redruth also attracts me. I drove upon it at Easter time two years ago, but noticed nothing except that Cornish tin mines stand all around. But a few weeks past I read in an official publication that the road hereabouts is the "dreariest" thing of its kind in England, and immediately I began to want to go over it again to see whether the claim could be substantiated. Finally, there is the road from Peterborough to Lincoln, which shoots straight as an arrow by the Fens. It has been called the loneliest road in England. As to this road my desire was gratified only a month or so ago.

Its loneliness had a double attraction. Firstly, because it put it in the category of the record-breakers, and secondly because it put it out of the consideration of the record-breaking motor cars. This road to Lincoln lies parallel for many miles to the Great North Road, along which, at all hours of the day and night, multitudes of cars race wildly and madly away from London toward the Scottish Border. The Great North Road is a magnificent highway, superbly designed for speed, but it is a roaring maelstrom of traffic, not to be lightly entered on by those who desire quietness and peace. The road to Lincoln offers a perfectly satisfactory alternative, but it is a few miles longer. Therefore, nearly everyone avoids it, and we sought it out.

For mile after mile we saw not a single car. We had the road and the day and the empty fields and skies entirely to ourselves. We lunched in the delightful village of Bourne, at a very pleasant inn.

"Not many people come to Bourne," said Margaret Bessie.

"No," I replied, too occupied with the roast chicken to indulge in much brilliance of conversation.

"But those who do, like it so much that they usually live here ever afterwards. They cannot bear to tear themselves away from the place."

"Who says so?" I inquired, momentarily lured away from the chicken.

"Shakespeare. Surely you remember his reference to 'Bourne, from which no traveler returns?'" said Margaret, innocently. I glanced at her severely, and went on with the chicken.

There is, in fact, much in Bourne to attract the attention of the leisurely traveler. Here lived Hereward the Wake, who showed William the Conqueror that the Fenlands could not be taken as easily as London. Bourne was the native place of Cecil, Lord Burleigh, the counselor of Elizabeth, who has in 1937 become a vivid figure to millions of people in Britain and America in the film "Fire Over England." Out of Bourne, too, came the fashions of the world, for Worth, the Parisian dress designer, hailed from this tiny Lincolnshire village.

And from Bourne came standard English, for its most famous resident, Robert Manning, made English a literary language before the days of Chaucer, in a "Chronicle of the History of England" that began

> For men unlearned I undertook
> In English speech to write this book:
> For many be of such mannere
> That tales and rhymes will gladly hear.

We dragged ourselves away from Bourne with reluctance, and took the road once more.

It still went straight on, and would continue to do so, even past Lincoln, until cut off by the broad waters of the Humber. It was still lonely, bordered by long, level, featureless plains. So, without variation, the scenery lasted for league on league, till suddenly the skyline was dramatically cut by a high, slender column by the side of the road surmounted with an enormous figure clad in robes of regal state.

This part of the route was, as a matter of fact, comparatively thickly populated. By this I mean that two men were standing at the foot of the column, engaged in cleaning a sporting rifle. They told me that the whole thing had been put up because at the end of the seventeenth century a certain nobleman had said that one of his friends could not erect a tower a hundred feet high upon a given base. But meanwhile Margaret had been reading a county history, and had discovered that the column fell eight feet short of the century. It was in fact a land lighthouse, erected by Sir Francis Dashwood when this part of Lincolnshire, Dunston Heath, was infested by highwaymen. It had formerly been surmounted by a lantern fifteen feet high, and bore the date 1751. But in 1810 the Duke of Buckingham took the lantern down, and replaced it with a statue of George III. But whatever the true story might be, this slender column on Dunston Heath was certainly the loftiest thing we encountered till we came to Lincoln itself, with its cathedral set upon a hill.

D. M. MACKEGG

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Packing—in Dictator's Hands

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Tower Views" recently remarked truly, anent the President's court proposal, "When one thinks of a Huey Long with the executive privileges over the court sought by Mr. Roosevelt the implication is indeed sobering." Does anybody suppose that Huey Long, or one like him, would be deterred from packing the court because of lack of a precedent?

It seems to me that the trouble lies in the Constitution itself, which permits a President to do that sort of thing provided he can persuade Congress to follow him. I am rather amused by the thought that some future President elected by a people gone haywire, and carrying Congress with him, would care one hoot as to whether a precedent had been established in Franklin D. Roosevelt's time or not. If we don't want such a President to have such a power, the logical thing is to amend the Constitution, taking it away from him.

ELBERT B. HOLMES

Malden, Mass.

Oldest House of Worship?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue, a Wilmington, Del., dispatch cites Gloria Dei, Old Swedes Church, erected 1699, as the oldest house of worship in America.

That is news to me, for I have always believed that the Old Dutch Church of Sleepy Hollow (now North Tarrytown, N. Y.,) is the oldest. This structure, immortalized by Washington Irving in his tale of the luckless courtship of Ichabod Crane for Katrina Van Tassel, was erected about 1683, of brick from Holland and native stone. And that sixteen years before Old Swedes.

Services are still held in Sleepy Hollow in summer months, but the tiny edifice is hardly large enough for the successor congregation—the First Reformed (in America). Frederick Philipse, who erected the church, was Lord of the Manor of Philipseburgh, an area of 20 square miles, and his home, still standing, not far from Sleepy Hollow Church, was completed in 1697, making it also one of the oldest structures in America.

Scarsdale, N. Y. G. Harris Danzberger

Sagas, Shocks and Paradox

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The apparent paradoxes in mankind are a constant source of amazement. In the past few weeks the daily news has told a heroic saga of a man who risked his life to rescue a dog imprisoned on a ledge in the side of a sheer and dangerous cliff. Last week in Washington, at a meeting of the National Academy of Sciences, Dr. Oscar E. Schotte told of cutting off tails from large piping frog tadpoles, waiting until they grew again, implanting embryonic eyes from newly hatched frog eggs in the growing tails, and then beholding not only the growing of eyes but the beginnings of ears and mouths. The New York Times remarked that the doctor's audience was held spellbound.

From Fordham University also comes word that Prof. William T. McNiff and Dr. Leonard J. Piccoli have been electrocuting animals and reviving them by means of compensating electric shocks. The late Dr. Petrov, arch-vivisectionist, had performed variants of this experiment many times before the Fordham doctors. He tells of restoring so-called life to animals which had been "strangled."

Also last week came reports of Psychologist Robert Yerkes of Yale, who told of making morphine addicts of two male apes eight years old. The results are too unpleasant to record.

The obvious torture of the animals in these experiments is readily apparent. Only in the last, however, is the moral threat to the vivisector glimpsed. The late Elbert Hubbard gave voice to this when he wrote:

> The worst effect of vivisection is not, I believe, the fact of the cruelty to the animal, but the evil reactionary effect on the man who practices it. The vivisector suffers whether he knows it or not. . . .

A paradox. On one hand a man to whom the sight of a dog suffering from injuries and starving seems a good and sufficient reason for risking his own safety. On the other, men recording coldly and scientifically the reactions of helpless animals mutilated, bled to death and depraved at their own hands. Men enter into their birthright through kindness and courage and not by torturing and exploring the pain-racked bodies of helpless and weaker beings.

Boston, Mass. JOHN RITCHEY

The Wide Horizon

Growing an Education Fund

FROM THE DIARY OF A FEMININE OBSERVER

By Adelaide Stedman

FIFTY THOUSAND little trees are being planted on a New Jersey farm. Twenty years from now they are scheduled to pay the college bills of the brand-new baby daughter of my friends, Angela and Mark.

This young couple have turned the birth of their little girl into a small-sized current event by the method they have adopted of providing for her education.

Dozens of insurance and investment plans were presented to them to help them save for the college years ahead, but none of them quite appealed.

In the meantime they bought a farm in New Jersey, sufficiently adjacent to New York City, where their professional work is. Both of them were born and bred on "up-state" New York farms.

On the New Jersey property were fifty acres of marginal land, some of it badly eroded. It shouldn't be planted with ordinary seed crops. Angela and Mark understand agriculture. The problem of conservation is very real to them. They want their baby, and all other babies, "to inherit the earth," and farm problems have been those of their own people. Angela shares ancestors in common with George Washington. Abraham Lincoln is on Mark's family tree. They both have a strong patriotic sense wanting to pass on the best that this country has given.

* * *

Out of this desire came the idea.

They would plant their fifty acres of marginal land with trees that would benefit it, and these trees in their turn would provide the funds for their daughter's education. In this way they could be at one and the same time good citizens, thrifty farmers and provident parents.

It would be frankly experimental, but after all in times such as these might the risk really be so much greater than if they invested in paper securities? Didn't they actually know more about land than they did about stocks and bonds?

The plan developed. An animated correspondence was carried on with various government departments and commercial nurseries. They found they could afford to buy 40,000 young trees when they learned that the CCC boys would plant the trees for nothing as part of the Government's reclamation work. And almost at once the first "bonus" was received. The State of New Jersey had trees to offer to farmers, who would plant them on eroded land. Several thousand of the current year's supply of trees were left over. They were added as the Government's gift, and so something like 50,000 young trees, about three quarters of them evergreens and one quarter hardwood, are now sending out roots into the soil that so desperately needs them.

Some interesting data has already developed: The trees planted by CCC boys have a splendid record of survival. At least 75 per cent of the material planted by these amateur foresters has lived and thrived. When the trees are fifteen years old they are ready to be thinned out. The wood removed in this thinning should sell for enough to pay the cost of the original investment. At twenty years most of the trees are mature enough to sell for pulpwood and in various other profitable ways.

It is a nice picture; the growing child, the growing trees, the young men planting, the Government and the parents contributing jointly to a better America.

* * *

Aren't these young people saving things even more vital than the land in making this type of plan for their baby's future?

And here is a typically American pioneering and speculative sidelight. Angela has heard tales of an evergreen called the bald cypress. One tree of this choice kind, it is claimed, will sell for enough to pay for a college course. Some friends of Angela's and Mark's have promised them one of these marvels. But they admit that it may not grow well as far north as New Jersey. Angela and Mark are dirt farmers. They suspect that it may take warm imagination as well as warm earth to produce such value. And at least fifty years!

The bald cypress will be dedicated to the education of some possible great-grandchildren! But it will be interesting to watch. And there is another tree, a large western fir, which produces enough lumber to make it rank with the bald cypress in financial value.

These speculations, however, have nothing to do with the real experiment based on something sane, real, constructive and of the very substance of "things hoped for." Growing an education fund on otherwise useless land sounds like a flourishing idea.

Mirror of World Opinion

A Tinderbox Cools

IT IS interesting to point out the following facts: In the year 1914 it was from Serbia and Belgium that the flames first flared up which set the whole world afire. It is a remarkable coincidence and likewise a favorable sign for lovers of peace that now the same two lands, Yugoslavia and Belgium, have resolutely departed from the fixed alliances which do not work for real peace, and have entered upon the right path, namely, that of neutrality. If after this first step taken by these states a wave of peace should rise in the same measure as that former conflagration of war, we could only rejoice.—*Pester Lloyd*, Budapest.